NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

VOL. CXXXVII. No. 22508. Registered at the C.P.O. SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1937 (Postage: China and Japan 1 cents; abroad 10 cents.) TEN CENTS

東京帝國大學法學部研究室

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the "SINE PHARMACY" 32 Broadway, owned by Mr. M. A. Joffe, DR. PHARM, was sold on July 23, 1937, to Messrs. Yanoshansky and Zeladze.

All bills receivable and payable by the above Pharmacy for the period up to July 23, 1937, are to be presented to Mr. A. B. Ginsbourg, Attorney-at-Law, 150 Route des Sœurs, on or before October 25, 1937.

In view of the fact that the undersigned is unable to send a shroff for collection, the debtors are requested to settle their outstanding accounts with Mr. A. B. Ginsbourg directly.

M. A. JOFFE.

-2913

ATTENTION MR. MORONICHI

Referring to recent conversation with Mr. Ichimura of the Japanese Consulate-General during which he advised that you consider your contract for sub-lease of part of premises on 1000 Avenue Joffre as cancelled and have no objection against removal of your furniture, please be advised that within two days from this date we shall remove all your furniture and fixtures and store same for your risk and account.

A. RABINOVICH

-2851

LANE 136 QUINSAN ROAD, BLOCKS Nos. 2, 6, 8 and 124 QUINSAN ROAD

NOTICE

As it is now possible for furniture and effects to be removed from the above buildings, tenants who do not intend to return to their apartments are asked to make immediate arrangements for all such furniture and effects to be taken out of the buildings, keys to be returned to the management, together with remittances covering back rentals.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

10207

JAMES MAGIL & CO., LTD.

(Incorporated under the Hongkong Companies' Ordinances)

We are in a position to effect safe delivery of cargo from the Robert Dollar Wharf.

Consult us for shipments to Yangtze Ports.

10213

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Newly arrived

Exclusive gowns, coats, hats, etc.

1004 Ave. Joffre Telephone 72670

-2837

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HEALTHFUL
ECONOMICAL

living accommodations at the

FOREIGN Y.M.C.A.

150 Bubbling Well Road
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10201

Indifferent Gin will ruin the best cocktail recipe.

LONDON OLD TOM and DRY GIN

have stood the test of time

Price per bottle $2.75

At all Compradores and
Lane, Crawford & Co. (Prov.), Ltd.
90 NANKING ROAD—Tel. 11934
866 BUBBLING WELL ROAD—Tel. 36218

9974

TO-DAY
ROAST BEEF TIFFIN
for $1.20
at
JIMMY'S, 133 Nanking Road

-2853

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

Published To-day

SHANGHAI'S TRADE IN SEPTEMBER.

ANTICIPATED LOSSES ON EXPORTS: BY A SHANGHAI EXPORTER.

SUMMING-UP OF COMMERCIAL PROSPECTS DURING A LONG WAR.

Orders for copies should be sent immediately to:

FINANCE AND COMMERCE
Arnhold Building, 4th Floor
320 Szechuen Road.

10212

SHANGHAI RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL CLUB

The Annual General Meeting of the Club will be held TO-DAY, October 13, 1937, at the Cathedral School for Boys, Kiukiang Road, at 5.30 p.m.

G. M. MILLS,
Hon. Secretary.

9990

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Special Agents for Buying and Selling all kinds of shares, stock and Government bonds.

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-2836

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10166

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CHIROPRACTOR

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Hours 10 to 1 p.m. daily

-2730

Dr. WINDISCH

Dental Surgeon

Will return from holiday on October 18 and resume his practice as usual.

Hamilton House, Telephone 14694

10175

"North-China Daily News"

Audited Circulation Statement

Average number of paid copies sold Daily in September, 1937

10,346

Shanghai 78.4% Outports 21.6%

The following is the circulation statement certified by the Company's auditors for September, 1937.

"The daily average circulation of the 'North-China Daily News' for the month of September, 1937, was ten thousand three hundred and forty-six copies, exclusive of frees and vouchers.

"The geographical distribution was Local, 78.4%, Outports and Foreign, 21.6%."

THOMSON & Co.
Chartered Accountants, Auditors.

October 4, 1937.

A RACING MOTORIST

confesses that frequently he has fallen asleep with the steering wheel in his hands. He was lucky not to wake up holding a harp. Even the most careful driver should cover his car with a comprehensive Policy.

C. E. SPARKE
INSURANCE OFFICE
Agents:
PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
316 Kiangse Road Telephone 10828

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PASTEURISED: GRADE A
SAFE AND PURE

1567 Av. Joffre: Tel. 70126

10029

After a Cycle of Cathay

Whether going on home leave or retiring, your personal end, probably, your business interests in China and especially in Shanghai, will continue.

Letters will be uncertain; news in home papers will be scanty. The cheapest and most effective link will be the weekly copy of the *North-China Herald* Containing all the China news of the *North-China Daily News* and costing, including postage, $2.50 a month.

Send your name and address to the Circulation Department, North-China Herald, 17 The Bund, or Tel. 11055

THE CHENG RUBBER ESTATES, LTD.

(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances, Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Twenty-seventh Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at No. 93 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Wednesday, October 13, 1937 at 11.45 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended June 30, 1937, declaring a Final Dividend. electing Directors and Auditors and transacting any other ordinary business of the Company.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from October 8, 1937 to October 13, 1937, both days inclusive.

Shareholders are requested to notify the General Managers promptly of any change of address that may have taken place since the last dividend.

Dividend Warrants for Chinese Shareholders will be retained in our Office and may be had on application at any time during ordinary office hours.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. A. WATTIE & CO., LTD.
Secretaries and General Managers.
93 Canton Road
Shanghai, October 2, 1937.

10025

SUA MANGGIS RUBBER CO., LTD.

(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances, Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Second Interim Dividend on account of the year ending December 31, 1937 of Five Chinese Standard Dollar cents per share payable on October 22, 1937 to Shareholders on record on that date.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from October 18 to October 22, 1937, both days inclusive.

Shareholders are requested to notify the General Managers promptly of any change of address that may have taken place since the last dividend.

Dividend Warrants for Chinese Shareholders will be retained in our Office and may be had on application at any time during ordinary office hours.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. A. WATTIE & CO., LTD.,
Secretaries and General Managers.
93 Canton Road
Shanghai, October 8, 1937.

10163

THE KAPAYANG RUBBER ESTATES, CO., LTD.

(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances, Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Second Interim Dividend on account of the year ending December 31, 1937 of Fifty Chinese Standard Dollar cents per share payable on October 22, 1937 to Shareholders on record on that date.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from October 18 to October 22, 1937, both days inclusive.

Shareholders are requested to notify the General Managers promptly of any change of address that may have taken place since the last dividend.

Dividend Warrants for Chinese Shareholders will be retained in our Office and may be had on application at any time during ordinary office hours.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. A. WATTIE & CO., LTD.,
Secretaries and General Managers.
93 Canton Road
Shanghai, October 8, 1937.

10162

CALDBECK'S

"GOLD LABEL" BRANDY

A Fine French Brandy of Exceptional Quality

Obtainable from all Compradore Stores

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.

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THE YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LTD.
Trustee Department 26 The Bund

THE KOTA BAHROE RUBBER ESTATES (1921), LTD.

(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances of Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Seventeenth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 20 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Friday, October 22, 1937. at 11.30 a.m. to receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the Financial Year ended June 30. 1937, to declare a Dividend, to elect a Director, to elect Auditors and to transact other ordinary business.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from October 18 to October 22, 1937 both days inclusive.

Shareholders are requested to notify the General Managers promptly of any change of address that may have taken place since the last dividend.

Dividend Warrants for Chinese Shareholders will be retained in our Office and may be had on application at any time during ordinary office hours.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. R. BURKILL & SONS. LTD.
Secretaries and Gen. Managers.
Shanghai, September 29, 1937.

9988

THE SHANGHAI PAHANG RUBBER ESTATE, LTD.

(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances of Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Twenty-fourth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 20 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Friday, October 15, 1937, at 11.45 a.m. to receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the Financial Year ended June 30. 1937, to declare a Dividend, to elect a Director, to elect Auditors and to transact other ordinary business.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from October 11 to October 15, 1937 both days inclusive.

Shareholders are requested to notify the General Managers promptly of any change of address that may have taken place since the last dividend.

Dividend Warrants for Chinese Shareholders will be retained in our Office and may be had on application at any time during ordinary office hours.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. R. BURKILL & SONS. LTD.
Secretaries and General Managers.
Shanghai, September 29, 1937.

9989

THE SUNGEI DURI RUBBER ESTATES, LTD.

(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances of Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Twenty-seventh Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 20 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Friday, October 15, 1937, at 11.30 a.m. to receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the Financial Year ended June 30. 1937, to declare a Dividend, to elect a Director, to elect Auditors and to transact other ordinary business.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from October 11 to October 15, 1937 both days inclusive.

Shareholders are requested to notify the General Managers promptly of any change of address that may have taken place since the last dividend.

Dividend Warrants for Chinese Shareholders will be retained in our Office and may be had on application at any time during ordinary office hours.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. R. BURKILL & SONS. LTD.
Secretaries and General Managers.
Shanghai, September 29, 1937.

9987

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Mr. and Mrs. F. N. MATTHEWS

949 Avenue Foch

Telephone 72083

-2816

To-day's Events

OCTOBER

13 Numismatic Soc. of China mtg. 5.30

Coming Events

OCTOBER

14 Countess Maritza, Lyceum, 8
16 Countess Maritza, Lyceum, 8
17 Countess Maritza, Lyceum, 8
18 Engineering Society Meeting, 5.30

NOVEMBER

5 State Lottery, 40th Drawing

The charge for items is $1 per line, which includes all insertions till date of event.

AMERICAN PIONEER LINE

M.S. WICHITA

Referring to our notice appearing in the N.C.D.N. October 8, 9 and 10, consignees are hereby informed that arrangements have been concluded whereby all the Shanghai and Shanghai transhipment cargo ex the above vessel will be discharged at HONGKONG instead of Manila.

Kindly apply to Messrs. O. Thoresen & Co., Hongkong, for delivery.

CHINA FOREIGN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION
Agents: M. S. WICHITA

10191

MAERSK LINE COPENHAGEN

MS. "Knute Nelson" from U.S.A., and Ports of call

CONSIGNEES ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that owing to the present hostilities it is impossible to discharge the above vessel at Shanghai. The ms. "Knute Nelson" will therefore discharge her Shanghai and transhipment cargo via Shanghai at Manila at consignees' sole risk and expense, whereby all the obligations of the vessel, her Owners, Master, and Agents, will be fulfilled in accordance with the terms of the Company's Bill of Lading.

Consignees should therefore apply for delivery of their cargo to the Company's Agents at Manila: Messrs. Compania General de Tabacos de Filipinas.

MELCHERS & CO.
Agents, m.s. "Knute Nelson,.
Shanghai. October 12, 1937.

10209

S.S. STEEL VOYAGER

VOYAGE No. 44

Cargo for delivery at Shanghai and for transhipment at Shanghai to River and Coastal Ports.

CONSIGNEES ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that owing to the present hostilities it is impossible to discharge this vessel at Shanghai. The ss. Steel Voyager will therefore discharge at Hongkong at consignees' sole risk and expense, whereby all the obligations of the vessel, her Owners, Master, and Agents, will be fulfilled in accordance with the terms of the Company's Bill of Lading.

Consignees should therefore apply for delivery of their cargo to the Company's Agents at Hongkong, The Bank Line (China) Ltd.

ISTHMIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Shanghai, October 12, 1937.

10204

Cholera Cases
Chapei Fires
British Ambassador Departs
Markham Road Fire
Removal of Cargo from Eastern District
Refugees return from Hongkong

Photographs of the above and others which have appeared in the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" are now on view at Watson's, 71 Nanking Road, where prints may be obtained within a few hours.

Obtainable from Watson's

LET US RETREAD YOUR OLD TYRES

We have just installed a Modern plant for the retreading of good used tyres under the supervision of a Canadian Tyre expert.

Let us quote you.

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MIRAMER House, Tsingtao. British family guest house. Pleasant and quiet surroundings. Rooms with and without private bathroom. Special winter rates. Apply Slater, 20 Laiyang Road, Tsingtao.

-2948

WANTED for hire on monthly basis, trucks 10, 8, 6 and 4 tons. Including gasoline, greasing, etc., all other expenses on account of the truck owners. Only direct offers address Box 1335, N.C.D.N.

-2816

WANTED to rent, furnished room, ground floor only with garden, private bath, kitchen and place for cook-boy. Vicinity French Concession. Box 1334, N.C.D.N.

-2816

WANTED to rent, small house with garden, four rooms and garage. French Concession preferred. Box 1333, N.C.D.N.

-2816

STEAM BOILERS for sale or hire. Horizontal boilers 3,000 lbs. Steam per hour, 50 lbs. per sq. in. equipped for fuel oil burning. Available for immediate delivery. Will consider hiring during present emergency. For full particulars. Apply Box 1307, N.C.D.N.

-2772

SAND bags. For hire apply to Read, Cooper & Company, 650 Szechuen Road, Telephone 18833.

10029

Classified Advertisements continued On Page 10

Directory of Protestant Missions in China

1937 EDITION

1—Index of Societies

2—Provinces with Cities and Towns in which the various Missions are situated, and List of Missionaries in each.

3—Alphabetical List of Protestant Missionaries in China.

Price $1.50; postage in China 15 cents

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SHANGHAI

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THE MODEL DAIRY FARM

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Licensed to sell Grade "A" Dairy Products.

10088

NOTICE

Mrs. A. F. MAXIMOFF,

(Ladies Dressmaker)

has the pleasure to inform her esteemed lady customers that she has returned and resumed her practice at a new address:

408 MAJESTIC APARTMENT,
Telephone 37978

-2670

What the Press Says
of the
Shanghai Directory

(July Edition of the China Hong List)

"The volume is well worth the money asked for it, and it is as handy, neat and accurate a work as it has been our lot to see."—"Shanghai Times."

"The task of apartment hunting will be reduced to a minimum by perusing the long list of apartment houses contained in the July edition of the Hong List.—"China Press."

"It has been revised with the care which has become almost a tradition, and is as complete a register of residents, agents, hongs, as mortal man could devise. Its chief claim to popularity is not its compactness, nor its comprehensiveness, but *its reliability.*"—"The Shipping Review and Shipping and Engineer."

If you have not yet ordered your copy do so at once.

Price $6 ; with Map $7

THE PUBLISHERS,
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD, LTD.
17 The Bund

All Classes of Desirable Property

HOUSES OFFICES
SHOPS
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The Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

10011

"North-China Daily News" Sunday Supplement

PHOTOGRAPH COMPETITION

The Series for best "Study of Chinese Life" will close Oct. 21

A Cash Prize of $25 will be given to the amateur sending in the best photograph of this series

C-S-S

The 19th monthly Drawing of this Society will take place on Friday, the 15th inst., in the Pootung Guild Building, 1454 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.

There will be one Special Reimbursement of more than $26,000, and twenty-six each of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Reimbursements of $2,000, $300, $200 and $100 respectively.

Those who are interested in profitable savings will please subscribe at an early date.

Bondholders are requested to pay their instalments before the 15th of the month at the following addresses, and those who have changed their addresses and wish our shroff to call for collection are requested to kindly notify us at once.

CENTRAL SAVINGS SOCIETY
HEAD OFFICE: 2 Tientsin Road, Shanghai. (corner of Kiangse Road) Telephone 17249
LOCAL BRANCH: 609 Avenue Joffre, Shanghai. Telephone 80411

10192

Just Published
THE CHINA
Architects and Builders Compendium
1937

Cloth bound, quarto, 199 pages, illustrated

This indispensable reference volume for the architect or builder contains valuable general information regarding land, property and building as well as technical details as to costs and price lists. A directory of architects and firms with architectural departments and a catalogue of building materials obtainable in Shanghai or represented by Shanghai firms and agencies are also included.

$5 net

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS OFFICE, SHANGHAI
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MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Incorporated in England)

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,800,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	1,050,000
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Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts opened in sterling as well as in local currency. Banking and exchange business of every description transacted. Trusteeships and executorships undertaken.

During the emergency Canton Road Entrance is being used.

"A hit, a very palpable hit."

SHANGHAI'S SCHEMOZZLE

has struck the public fair and square, right in the funny-bone. Orders are being received steadily and sales are mounting fast.

The Press has endorsed this volume as "an extremely acceptable publication," as shown by the following extracts:

"The inimitable Sapajou captures in his cartoons the grave, the comic, the critical and the sympathetic aspects and spirit of this Shanghai war. His drawings are a commentary upon as well as relief to, the strife through which we are passing, and the collection which is here presented is among the best works he has done. . . . IN PARENTHESIS the daily light-hearted and jocular commentary on passing events . . . runs page by page with Sapajou's cartoons to make up a delightful volume. Mr. R. T. Peyton-Griffin sees and brings out the humourous with a whimsical touch all his own; he can be devastatingly cynical as well as broadly funny and gives us a 'slant' which helps to brighten the dullest day. . . ."—*Shanghai Times.*

"An attractively-bound book containing reprinted cartoons and IN PARENTHESIS columns since the opening of hostilities. . . . The book should prove interesting to many Shanghailanders who have gone through the present trouble and wish to add a touch of humour to their collection of war mementoes."—*China Press.*

. . . an excellent souvenir of the less grim side of unfortunate events through which Shanghai passes. "Shanghai's Schemozzle" shows no dead bodies, no burnt buildings and makes no attempt to impress one with the horror of war, but it does reflect one side of the conflict which will be worth remembering in later years. . . . "Shanghai Schemozzle" is printed on fine paper and the whole makes a very beautiful appearance. . . . Many will agree that the way Sapajou and In Parenthesis observe the war is the sanest way after all.—*Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury.*

SHANGHAI'S SCHEMOZZLE

by SAPAJOU

with R. T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN ("In Parenthesis")

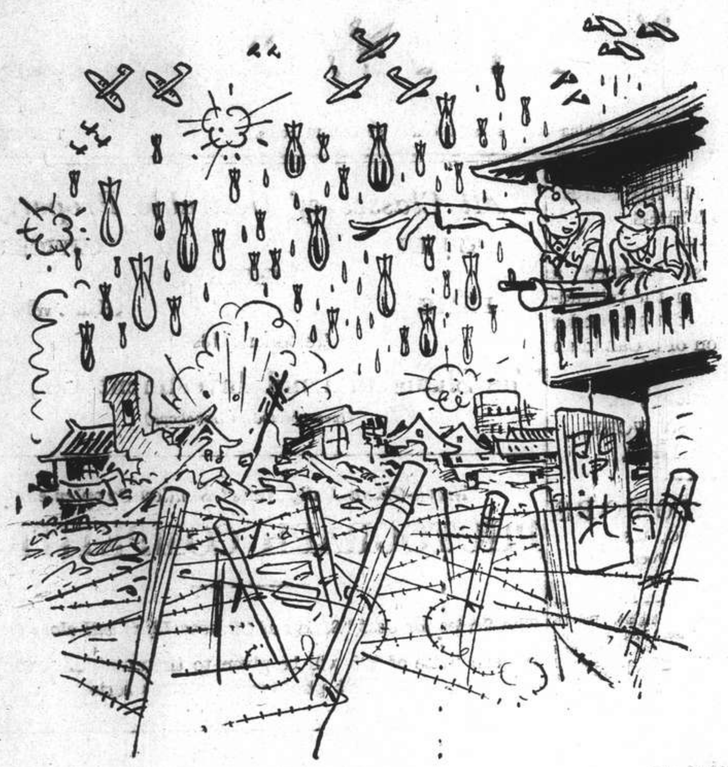
Royal Quarto, 72 pps. Art Cover, Sewn Silk Cord

PRICE THREE DOLLARS

Packed and posted: To America, Europe and Straits	75 cents
Hongkong and Macao	35 cents
China and Japan	15 cents

Obtainable at all bookstores and the publishers

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, LTD.



BY SAPAJOU

IT STILL RAINS IN CHAPEI

In Parenthesis

The Morning's Bright Spot

FROM the story of the engine driver who captured a Japanese munitions train, which IN PARENTHESIS wishes to go on record as implicitly believing:—

As the train reached a "certain point," the message says, the Japanese guards alighted on "private business."

Actually, what they did was that they went to see a man about a dog.

* * *

Libelled Again

SAYS a local bookseller commenting on the poorness of trade:—

"During the first few weeks of this so-called war no one could sit down and read; they didn't feel like reading; they felt rather like getting drunk, which most of them did."

So true is this that there were occasions when we couldn't hear the bombardments because of the hic-cupping.

* * *

Answers to Correspondents

M.—No, laddie, it can't be done. This column must not be turned into a racket; but you shall have the Q. C. nevertheless.

* * *

Shocking

Did you read that report about British sailors who had to protect the Fausang against the wrath of the Swatow banana merchants who wanted to send their fruit by that vessel to Shanghai and found it shut out? Thousands and thousands of the comestible were to have been sent to Shanghai, not for food purposes, but for the expression of banana oil to pour on our locally troubled waters

* * *

A Reasonable Deduction

A local editor writes:—

"When, therefore, General Matsui says that preparations have almost been completed for the "beginning of operations" we are to suppose that it means that war in earnest is at our door.'

And now we are wondering where is has been all these last two months!

* * *

Latest Dairy Product

GRADE A "TT" MILK

This of course, is obtained from teetotal cows.

* * *

The Wretches

Everyone will sympathize with Sir Oswald Mosley over the injuries he received in Liverpool, when he was the target for some brick throwing political opponents, but surely the "Daily Express" is wrong in describing the mobs acts as "shameless," when it really meant "shameful." But, anyhow, considering the lily-white record of Sir Oswald's Blackshirts in the matter of violence, is it at all astonishing that a brick or two were thrown?

* * *

A Slip Somewhere

This schemozzle is going all wrong again. Here are two headlines in yesterday's papers:—

"JAPANESE SAY BIG OFFENSIVE HAS BEEN LAUNCHED.

and

CHINESE TROOPS LAUNCH OFFENSIVE ON JAPANESE LINES IN LOTIEN SECTOR

Now you boys have got to play fair. You can't both have offensives on the same day, and anyhow, it's Japan's turn.

* * *

Oh! Very Gilbertian

We knew if we waited long enough we should be able to get this one off our chest. Prince Konoye in an interview with the United Press, is reported to have said:—

Because the fighting is proceeding in China people abroad think it is paradoxical to hear that our objectives are peace and co-operation, but, nevertheless, that is the case.

"A paradox! A paradox! A most ingenious paradox." ("The Pirates of Penzance")

* * *

How Awe Inspiring

A message from Tokyo states:—

The Premier, Prince Konoye, in the solemn words of a man making a promise, told the United Press to-day that Japan has no intention of setting a Puppet Emperor on the Dragon Throne of China, and does not intend closing the Open Door.

Nobody gives a hoot, in that place noted for the warmth of its climate what happens to the Dragon Throne, but would the Japanese please, take the Open Door off its hinges. In Manchoukuo it is only open sufficiently to permit foreigners getting their fingers jammed.

* * *

It's all Wrong

From a description of Monday's bombardment:—

"...the Japanese guns had it all to themselves, large-calibre shells falling with monotonous regularity throughout the afternoon...."

Observers state that when one is on the receiving end of a bombardment, there is no such thing as monotony about it.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

AERIAL "BOMBING"

Reply to Dr. Shinobu

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Referring to the letter of Dr. J. Shinobu, legal adviser to the Japanese Third Squadron operating in the Shanghai area, which appeared in the October 10 issue of the "North-China Daily News," an eminent Chinese jurist has the following to say:

Dr. Shinobu's letter represents an attempt to defend Japan's illegal and inhuman methods of warfare. He has taken cover under the pretext that the world has not by express agreement prohibited aerial bombardment in general or such particular aerial attacks as those directed against railway stations and military objectives located in populous centres. He has dismissed off-hand as a 'plausible conclusion arrived at from an academic premise' such expressions of world public opinion as the resolution adopted by the General Commission of the Disarmament Conference of 1932.

Evidently he has forgotten that, as pointed out by one of the most eminent authorities on international law, the most fundamental principle in the law of war is

"the distinction between combatants and non-combatants, and the protection of non-combatants against injuries not incidental to military operations against combatants";

that Article 25 of the Hague Regulations prohibits attack or bombardment "by any means whatever" of towns, habitations, or buildings which are not defended; and that the illegality, except by way of reprisals, of aerial bombardment directed exclusively against the civilian population for the purpose of terrorization as practised in the last European War has been generally admitted, even by the belligerents themselves.

Dr. Shinobu is undoubtedly skilful in calling in the assistance of military necessity when he is faced with the question of humanity, and in emphasizing military objectives when there is no military necessity to be appealed to. But he should have known that the world cannot be as credulous as he expects it to be. He may seek to defend, if he pleases, Japan's aerial attacks upon such railway stations as are found in Shanghai, Soochow, Kashing and Sungkiang, in spite of the killing of hundreds of refugees, or her aerial bombardment of such cities as Nanking, Nanchang, Hankow, Canton and numerous others far removed from the neighbourhood of the operations of land or naval forces. But the world will continue to condemn the culprit and will eventually bring her to justice in vindication of the law.

Perhaps Dr. Shinobu will feel less sure of his ground if he realizes that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander and that, if his interpretation of the law is to be accepted, the Japanese people themselves cannot be expected to remain immune from precisely the kind of treatment to which hapless Chinese civilians are now being subjected.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Shanghai, Oct. 11.

Where is "Sincerity"?

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—In his letter to you of October 6, Dr. SHINOBU prefaces his lengthy discourse by stating that "so long as there exists practically no established international code on the conduct of aerial warfare, criteria of the rules of International Law governing it must be sought somewhere else." Would it be too much, I wonder, to suggest to this learned apologist of Japanese methods that one direction in which some guidance might be sought is in common considerations of humanity? It is strikingly noticeable, however, that where such considerations are mentioned in Dr. SHINOBU's letter they are introduced for the sole purpose of putting forward arguments for disregarding them.

The whole tenor of this learned doctor's letter, and the use by the Japanese military and naval authorities of the services of a prominent international jurist to defend the actions of the air force, make it difficult to avoid the conclusion that, in the scheme under which Japanese aerial warfare in China is being directed, so-called "military objectives" in populous districts figure, not simply as the targets of purely destructive attack, but as the legal excuses for a deliberately devised campaign of terrorism aimed at breaking the spirit of resistance of the Chinese people.

The feeling of revulsion that has been aroused not only in China but throughout the world by Japanese aerial ruthlessness will not be removed by legal hair-splittings or any other such transparent devices.

HONORIS CAUSA.

Shanghai, Oct. 12.

Another Japanese View

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The unexpected and unfavourable reaction of some countries abroad to the bombing by the Japanese Air Force of Nanking, Canton and other Chinese cities prove that foreign critics have failed properly to grasp facts, being, for the most part, grossly misled by fabricated and unconfirmed reports.

In the first place they denounce Japan on the ground that her Air Force have non-combatants for their objectives, but this allegation is entirely incorrect. The Japanese Naval Authorities have announced time and again that their pilots are under very strict orders to avoid bombing all places other than military establishments, including barracks, airfields, ammunition and supply dumps, lines of communications and other buildings utilized for strategic purposes. No fair-minded observer should ever doubt the honesty of the pilot who must in duty bound act only as directed. It is casting unjust aspersions on Japanese raiders to assume that they have deliberately or out of gross negligence bombed civilian Chinese. In the endeavour to rouse world opinion against Japan, Chinese, cunning propagandists as they are, greatly exaggerate casualties unintentionally inflicted on non-combatants.

In passing it might be stated that little was said of history's casualty record from bombing, made when Chinese raiders let bombs loose on Nanking Road and Avenue Edward VII in Shanghai. In Avenue Edward VII alone the civilians killed were estimated at 1,047 and that of the two different points in Nanking Road were approximately 900, both including Europeans. It seems strange that reactions over this dreadfulness were conspicuous by their absence both in China and abroad. In the deft hands of propagandists universal resentment against the Chinese might have been aroused, for as a matter of fact, in the early days of the hostilities, Chinese airmen carried out raids, inflicting a number of casualties among Japanese civilian residents.

That there should be casualties of non-combatants in modern warfare is much to be regretted, but from the military standpoint the bombing of fortified towns is one of the prerequisites in the conduct of war, either declared or otherwise. Unless airwarfare is internationally abolished, untold casualties among civilians are hardly avoidable. This was amply proved during the Great World War.

In connection with Japanese air raids over Nanking and Canton, a recent letter in the correspondence columns of your journal caustically drew attention to Japan's position in the event of raids by Soviet Air Forces. Is not this in itself unwitting justification for the death-dealing air raids Governments of to-day launch when necessary?

Nanking, the capital of China, with all its military establishments, cannot be regarded as an open town. To anyone familiar with China or possessing any military sense, there can be no doubt whatsoever on this point. The hills surrounding the Capital are dotted with anti-aircraft guns, and otherwise largely fortified, and the Government buildings in the city itself are provided with similar fortifications. These truths, and the fact of Chinese anticipation of air raids by enemy aircraft are well known to the representatives of all Powers stationed at Nanking. Fresh in our memory are the horrors of air raids in the World War, when the destruction of economic structures was considered essential to an early termination of the war, when bombings of densely populated towns were extensively conducted. In the present conflict, however, bombings are discriminately concentrated on military forces and their subsidiary establishments and communications.

Adequate advance notice was given by Admiral Hasegawa regarding the bombing of Nanking so that civilians might keep out of the danger zones. Equally solicitious about non-combatants, the bombing of the Canton-Hankow Railway was delayed by the Japanese Air Force, although it was known the line was being used for transportation of troops and supplies.

When most of the Chinese residents in Hongkew area and its neighbourhood had evacuated prior to the bloody Saturday, Japanese residents in the area naturally felt very uneasy. They however remembered the pledges not to start trouble, given by Mr. O. K. Yui (the Chinese Mayor of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai) and did not attach much credit to the rumour that the Chinese were going to air-raid Hongkew with the object of bombing 20,000 Japanese residents still remaining there. Neither were the Japanese consular authorities in a position to advise their nationals to evacuate, as the warning given by Chinese to the diplomatic corps at Nanking to evacuate their nationals from the danger zone in Shanghai was not given to the Japanese. We were therefore in danger of a wholesale massacre without any warning at all.

If that menace was not real, why are there so many sandbag redoubts and European and American troops in Shanghai? The sympathy of the world, however, is with the attackers, the Chinese. Is it because they failed in accomplishing their horrible purposes? China had over 1,000 airplanes at the start of the trouble, of which 500 were considered in good fighting condition. They were distinctly more than our equals at the time, and it is only because of our indefatigable efforts and self-sacrificing spirit that we have established our present supremacy in the air.

We shall strive to maintain it with the same regard for the rules of aerial combat that have characterized our activities in the past, despite malicious propaganda to the contrary.

KIYOSHI KANAI.
("Tiger").

Shanghai, Oct. 11.

A Question of Discrimination

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Japanese militarists, when denying the bombing of non-combatants, save themselves from the charge of untruthfulness by the use of the word "indiscriminate".

The bombing of the refugees at the Nantau railway station and at the Songkiang railway station as well as the bombing of whatever towns and villages over which airplanes pass also shows great keenness of discrimination. With no Chinese airmen within miles of either of these stations and many of the towns and villages which were bombed, there was absolutely no danger to the airmen. The object appears to have been to kill as many people as possible with the least expenditure and risk. Refugee encampments seemed to offer the best opportunities for accomplishing this object. The airmen followed the precedent of the bombing of a refugee camp in 1932. Mission hospitals, where Chinese soldiers might be likely to receive medical attention seem to be another favourite objective. At least six of these have been bombed in the short time since hostilities began. There were possibly others which have not been reported.

The contention of high Japanese authorities that their airmen bomb military objectives only is perhaps based on their principle of justice, that, The accused is always to be deemed guilty until he can prove himself innocent. According to this, an airman has but to think that there is possibly a gun, ammunition, or a soldier in a place and he sends down some bombs to find out. He is fully justified in doing so—from the Japanese point of view. Meantime, the world stands aghast.

When the British Government accepted the excuse offered by the Japanese Government, that the airmen who attacked the ambassador's cars thought they were attacking an armed car or truck, why should not all the world accept the same excuse for the frequent bombing of civilians? We should like to know what the British Government thought on reading this excuse, for people are responsible for what they do, not for what they imagine they are doing. They probably thought something which international courtesy prevented them from publishing. The British Government gave the Japanese army another chance, and in two days there was another holocaust.

One reason why we cannot accept the statement of the Japanese militarists at its face value is that they alleged that several institutions in Shanghai were harbouring snipers, but reliable persons living in these institutions declared that there were not and that they were in no way used for military purposes. When an enemy makes an attack, the defenders make a counter attack of some kind. Time after time, there was no response, no explosion of military stores, no soldiers among the slain. In view of the rapid succession of bombings of non-combatants with no visible military cause or reason, any one who accepts the statement of the military authorities that only military emplacements are bombed must have a very low opinion of the intelligence of their airmen. We are not getting any news of Japanese property being bombed

But there is another aspect of this ruthlessness. It has not been born during the past few weeks. Doubtless, the same military methods were used in Manchuria. During the past few years, Japanese militarists have shown the same spirit in all their dealings with China. They hold a stick over the government of their own country. We have no means of knowing how much of the readiness of the Japanese Diet to vote campaign funds is due to enthusiasm for the conquest of China and how much is due to the high handed methods of the military party. Their methods will act like a boomerang. Sooner or later the people over whom they are domineering will voice their opposition. Many persons think that this war will bring about an economic collapse. It may bring about a political collapse. We count the time by months rather than years when there was armed opposition to Japanese rule in Manchuria, which the Japanese call Manchoukuo. Since when have the people of Korea become so enamoured of Japanese rule that there is no danger of rebellions? The people of Japan, for a time last winter, were showing that they were becoming weary of the rule and money exactions of the militarists. As they find their "Incident" expenses becoming heavier and heavier they may begin to inquire, "Where does our share of the profits from the conquest of China come in?" Imagine their attitude when they receive the reply, "Your share? Your share is to produce and rear boys who will help us to win glory from the activity of our airplanes. What gave you the idea that the common people ever gained anything out of what other nationalities call war? But we will promise you this: if you still let us rule this country as we have been doing, and continue to provide money for our incidents in other countries we will not separate our new Chinese Empire from Japan. It will not be necessary for you to help us rule China. We will do that ourselves—if we can, and will screw all the money out of China that we can for further conquests."

There is only one way of curing these militarists of their megalomania and that is by giving them a severe defeat. We are not sure in what way it will come, but we must do our little by continuing to protest against their aims and methods.

A. I. HAMILTON.

Shanghai, Oct. 9.

THE DOUBLE TENTH

Thoughts and Reflections

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Your "headline" of October 10, 1937: "General Chiang Appeals to the Chinese Nation....Strong Determination In Present Crisis." Bravo! Three Cheers for the Generalissimo! His three-point message to us, his fellow-countrymen, opens up wells of thought and inspiration, braces up revitalized energy and sturdy encouragement,—a most opportune appeal for this terrible moment. I wish it were that all Chinese nationals as well as their foreign friends and neighbours study and take to heart this all-important message from the Country's most gallant leader, delivered on this memorable day of the Double Tenth in the Twenty-Sixth Year of the Chinese Republic. And with this wish my heart goes out to express my unbounded loyalty and admiration for General Chiang Kai-shek.

The previous day you also published a "Message to the Chinese People" by General Matsui of the Japanese Forces here. But this message I cannot accept without reservations. However apparently sincere and well-meaning Gen. Matsui's words may seem, they fail to convince one of the alleged "genuine desire to further peace in the Orient." With no intention of taking issue with the text of the message, I wish to assert that China is a united nation, and as such her people is manifestly standing back of the Government, upholding it, supporting it. Hence there is no such thing as a "bellicose Government and its anti-Japanese Army" when at the same time the people of this Government is "good and innocent." China is a Democratic Republic, not an Imperialistic Dictatorship. Listen to what one womanly voice has said of our Democracy: "We cannot fight like you (the army) but in our own way we are fighting side by side with you all"!

YOUNG CHINESE.

Shanghai, Oct. 10.

PEST TROUBLES

Recipe Wanted

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I shall be grateful to any one who could give me a good recipe to destroy the cockroaches or at least to keep them away.

ANTI-COCKROACH.

Shanghai, Oct. 11.

CABLE RULES

Restrictions on Codes

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—It may interest your readers that the Chinese Telegraph Administration has issued new regulations which read;

On and after Oct. 10 this office will again accept domestic telegrams in secret language (even without the Consular chop and the Consul's signature).

But all telegrams either plain or in secret language must bear the firm's official chops as well as the managers signature.

For telegrams sent by individuals, the occupation of the sender and the business address of sender are needed besides his (or her) signature and home address.

When trying to send a private telegram to Nanking, the coolie came back with the report "Telegram no can do, must have chop." Upon making personal enquiries at the Telegraph Office I was informed that these new regulations had been issued by Nanking. It appears that private individuals must put their seal upon a telegram besides their occupation, business and private address and their signature, the reason given that the Chinese text of the regulations requires this also.

ANTI-BUREAUCRAT.

Shanghai, Oct. 11.

***Several letters have been held over owing to pressure on space.

SOLUTION OF LONDON PUZZLE No. 1333

H	A	W	T	H	O	R	N	■	R	A	B	B	I	T
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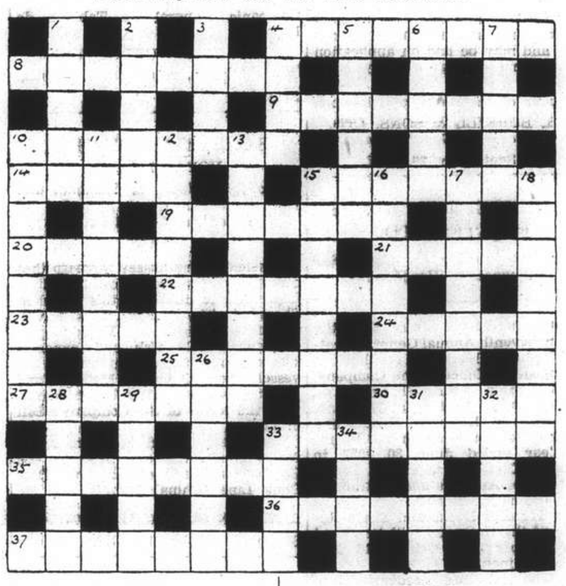
LONDON CROSS WORD NO. 1334

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph.")



ACROSS

4 A song about the States is rather more than a celebration
8 Pass or trouble for part of U.S.A.
9 Quite unofficial name for a U.S. soldier in France
10 We may draw the middle over what some Tommies say when they hear it
14 Not a placid state of mind
15 A mistake of this description is pretty obvious
19 "Rum date" (anag.)
20 Musical instrument
21 was Greece himself curtailed to him?
22 Fool about the gunners if you want shutting up
23 A community
24 A fair dark one
25 The final stage of this church ceremony is gripping
27 Sounds gallant, but is merely occurring at regular intervals
30 This may be got from the green on cedars
33 This is true of a stormy sea
35 At meal times this may be seen in the bill, of course
36 Plain in language
37 A cannibal might this one with being the end of it

DOWN

1 Example that is mostly the fashion
2 A place of sole suggestion
3 France of a former day
4 A vehicle for messages
5 Foreign money
6 Official arrangement of two pronouns
7 Seed of the growth of our Navy
10 A notorious figure in Russian history
11 Leaving with an animal in
12 Shameful claim to be otherwise
13 Royalty may reward this activity
15 This has the outside part in and may improve the edge
16 The follower's heart is here
17 This is impending
18 In the barn, evidently
26 Refers to the heir, no doubt
28 A national adjective
29 This could hardly prevent a 28 down bull from coming out
31 A much better place than its surroundings
32 Male name
33 British colony
34 A black body

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2 GREY PONY
3 TINY SEAGULL Bay Gelding 13-1, P/699, "Y" Class.
4 RECKLESS Grey 13-2, J/49, "Y" Class.
5 HOUTS MON Bay 13-0, J/79, S.R.C. 1937 Sub-griffin, started.
6 SPORTING KING Grey 13-1, F/500, I.R.C. 1935 Sub-griffin, winner and placed.
7 DON GUSTAVO Grey 13-1, J/179, Griffin of 1937, "Y" Class. Has been placed.
8 BRICK Bay Riding Pony 13-0, P.H./37.
9 COLUMBO Chestnut 14-1, H.K. D./199, "Z" Class.
10 CREAM DE MENTHE Cream 13-0, G/471, I.R.C. 1936 Sub-griffin, started.
11 MONEY Grey Riding Pony 13-0, P/7.
12 COCK Grey Riding Pony 13-0, T/619.
13 CEDEL AMI Grey 13-1, G/418, C.J.C. 1936 Sub-griffin. Classic winner The Sub-Griffin Champions on 17/5/36, and 2nd The Sub-Griffin Derby Stakes on 11/4/36. Also winner of many other races.
14 SUNDRIDGE PARK Dun 13-1, G/372, S.R.C. 1936 Sub-griffin, winner and placed.
15 TRAFALGAR Grey 13-3, P/1324, S.R.C. 1935 griffin, started.
16 GINGER Chestnut 13-2, G/228, "Y" Class.
17 CHESTNUT PONY

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CONDITIONS ROUND AMOY, KULANGSU

Japanese Bomb Forts and Seize Fishing Boats

CANTONESE TROOPS PREPARE DEFENCES

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Amoy, Sept. 21.

Early this month Admiral Lim was arrested by the Cantonese military authorities, but he was released on the following day by an order from Nanking and reinstated in command. The Admiral, however, refused to return to duty and retired to Kulangsu. Mayor Lising has resigned. During his tenure of office he accomplished much useful work, but his policy was invariably a peaceful one. He had arranged with the Japanese Consul-General that Amoy should not be attacked if it were not made a military centre. Suddenly the 175th division of the Cantonese army occupied the city and all treaty arrangements were at an end.

The Mayor's last act of office was to appeal to the members of the Rotary Club to give generously to form a nucleus for a local Red Cross fund. He remarked as he left that in half an hour, he was handing over to his successor, who had arrived, and he was leaving at once for Foochow. The following morning four aeroplanes appeared and dropped bombs on the city. The Japanese airmen exercised great care and dropped their bombs as far as possible only on Government offices and military quarters.

The Central Police Station had a hole knocked through its roof, while some houses were damaged. A dent was made in one of the streets, and an empty motor car was set on fire. One girl was killed. The damage done was surprisingly small and the machine and Lewis guns which were used against the planes were, of course, wholly useless and the only real danger which the people encountered.

The moral effect, however, on the populace was great. After the planes left the people rushed in crowds for Kulangsu and the little island soon was filled to overflow. The demand for houses surpassed all possible supply, rents soared and the sampan men who had been grumbling at the loss of their livelihood by the new ferry system, begun by Mayor Lising, grumbled no longer, demanded their own price for transportation, got it from hurrying, anxious evacuees, and reaped a rich harvest. On the following morning the aeroplanes returned and bombed the military headquarters at the Nampootoh Temple and the naval wireless station. Two planes dropped more bombs on the city, but little damage was done and no one was killed.

Fishing Boats Seized

Four Japanese warships, blockading the harbour entrance, swept all the fishing boats away to Formosa and seized every junk, big or small. Several days later they entered the harbour and engaged the forts of Amoykang. These forts are equipped with guns that were half a century old. In occasional practice trials, they had never been known to hit anything but the big expanse of open sea. Old Mons Meg at Edinburgh Castle would have been as effective and as useless. The forts were battered, of course, but they returned fire bravely.

It was rumoured that one of the Japanese vessels was hit and damaged in the stern, but an observer affirms that not a shot went near any of the vessels and that he saw one of the guns of the fort bursting and causing some casualties.

Little interference has been given to foreign shipping. The Douglas steamships, Butterfield and Swire's boats and the J.C.J.L. Line have continued their usual runs uninterrupted and unhindered. The Douglas ships, indeed, have had a most prosperous time taking frightened people away to Hongkong for safety, and bringing back even more scared people to their homes again. One family of ten left Amoy for Hongkong and three returned. The others had died from cholera. A J.C.J.L. vessel has just returned from Formosa, bringing stranded Chinese nationals, many thousands of whom are said to be still waiting transportation. These people returned with nothing but the clothes they stood in, destitute and paupers. All money, goods and valuables had been confiscated before they left.

Facilities for Refugees

The Amoy Municipal Government sent one miserable crowd of 700 to stay in a row of huge new concrete tenements that have long been empty. Slowly they will be returned to their villages in the country. The lenient policy of the late Mayor, who allowed Formosans to leave with their household goods, the stock from their business premises, and their money, stands out in generous contrast to the measures across the straits. It is said that these returned Formosans are still segregated in concentration camps and have not been allowed to return to their homes. The new Mayor was appointed an honorary member of the Amoy Rotary Club, attended the last meeting and spoke to the meeting explaining his future policy. He seems a man of robust character. The new Mayor was financial advisor to the Government at Foochow before he came here. He has travelled extensively in Europe and visited, as he said, more than eleven countries, studying their economic conditions. He will need all his knowledge to remedy the present local conditions. The military now are in full power and with their drastic arrangements the little trade that was left has vanished. They guard all the landing steps in the harbour, search every box and parcel, scrutinize the passport of every one who comes or goes to Kulangsu.

Kulangsu Isolated

Kulangsu is treated as an enemy city. It is refused food. Neither vegetables, rice or anything else is allowed to cross. Personally, I have a grudge, too, for the soldiers confiscated a tin of coffee along with sugar and tinned milk. Nothing escapes the hawk-like eyes of these Cantonese warriors. Even a magneto of the Municipal Secretary of Kulangsu, sent over for repair, was not allowed to cross. Eggs cannot be purchased and prices of food stuffs are rising as scarcity is beginning to be felt. Kulangsu harbours no enmity to China, but gives protection to its harassed people. But there lies the reason. It harbours a few rich people who have not fled to Manila, Singapore or Hongkong The drastic military measures taken are to a great extent to blame for the exodus. It seems that the people dread military rapacity even more than the bombs of Japan.

The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank sent a messenger with letters, in a chit book, to be delivered in Kulangsu recently. He had a pass issued by the Kulangsu Municipal Council. The Pass was ignored, a number of the letters were torn open to see what they contained, and the messenger was refused permission to cross. The Bank took no notice of the incident, but all the other banks in the city took fright. They packed up immediately and, one and all, crossed to Kulangsu where they now do business. The military have since demanded $40,000 from the banks for defence purposes, and $80,000 has also been demanded from the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. How this sum is to be gathered is difficult to fathom for 50 per cent. of businesses are closed and the other 50 per cent sell little or nothing. The proprietors in most cases have gone and left some coolies or subordinates in charge. No one is allowed to leave the city and no one is allowed to enter it and as Amoy is essentially a distributing centre for the many towns on the mainland, with no freedom of movement there can be no business.

The University has been transferred to Kulangsu also. It has with great difficulty managed to gather together 50 students. As there are 50 professors and teachers on the staff that gives a splendid average of one Ph.D. or other academic celebrity to every student attending. Good work should be done, but is it worth it in this hour of national travail when economy is an essential necessity.

Wholesale Executions

A young man crossing the harbour was given a revolver in lieu of his wages by his master, a Formosan departing to Taiwan. He was told that if he sold it he would get more than the amount due him. He brought it to Amoy, was stopped by the soldiers on the landing steps who, at that time, were searching all who crossed. He refused to be searched, resisted, and struggled with the guards. He was taken to headquarters, ordered to be taken back to the place of contention, and shot.

Since then nearly 80 people have been summarily shot. Eight were shot this afternoon at Amoykang. Fourteen, including two girls, were shot yesterday. One of these girls was leaving a restaurant in Chungshan Road and laughingly remarked to a friend to take care that a Japanese bomb did not drop on her head. Her remark was overheard; she was arrested and shot. Terror reigns over the city and no one dares to speak for fear he says something that may be misconstrued as treason, sympathy with the Japanese, or intimidation. More people will probably be shot tomorrow again, for the game has become a daily military pastime.

The town is being surrounded with barbed wire, while the Bund is choked with sandbags. The hills on the islands at the mouth of the river to Changchow can be seen in the distance to be hives of activity being encircled with roads and trenches. The high land near the A.P.C. petroleum tanks, the terminus of the Changchow trunk road, is being girdled with paths and machine-guns. Amoy is preparing for a bonny little bicker when it comes.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AWARDS AVIATION TROPHY

President Roosevelt, who spoke in the United States last night on various international aspects is depicted presenting to Mr. J. T. Trippe, president of the Pan-American Airways System, the coveted Collier Aviation Trophy in recognition of its "establishing of the trans-Pacific air line and the successful execution of extended overwater navigation in the regular operation thereof."

London Letter

BRITISH LABOUR'S POLICIES

England Must Rearm or Go Under: Campaign for 1,000,000 New Members

BY O. M. GREEN

(Editor, "N.-C.D.N." 1911-1930)

London, Sept. 11.

September is the time of much talking. Every sort of society and "summer school" has its annual meetings, the British Association, the Trade Union Congress, and now the politicians too are unlimbering their tongues. Mr. Eden is going in a few days to Llandudno. This is in Mr. Lloyd George's country but so many people wish to hear him, that the speech is to be relayed to two other halls besides that in which he will speak. And how much will his audience get? I remember Lord Hailsham coming to Shanghai and speaking for about 40 minutes after dinner at the Shanghai Club. Everyone came away absolutely thrilled: "Finest speech we ever heard in our lives." Next day they tried to think out exactly what he had said and were surprised to find they could recall nothing. Which in fact was exactly what he had told them. As one grows older one becomes cynical about political speeches.

Mr. Bevin's Address

Mr. Ernest Bevin, however, the Cæsarian Secretary of the Transport Workers' Union, making the presidential speech at the annual conference of the Trade Union Congress, said a good deal, and with approbation from foes as well as friends.

His way had been much sweetened as regards the former by the manifesto of the National Council of Labour published a day or two earlier, which confessed frankly that "for the time being the League of Nations must be regarded as useless, and that when a Labour Government came back to power it would be, under present conditions, unable to reverse the present programme of armaments." This is Saul among the prophets indeed, though in fact it only means what everyone knew, namely, that Labour men are just as alert to see on which side England's bread is buttered as anyone else. And although the sickening stories of the wanton cruelty of the Japanese invasion of China make one hate the very word armaments, the stubborn fact is that England must have them or go under.

Mr. Bevin made the interesting announcement that Labour is going to set up an advisory scientific council, to advise on reforms and regulations necessary for the worker's health. He gave a good deal of attention on how to provide beforehand against the slump which is sure to come when the armaments programme is completed: we must have a list of public works ready to be undertaken—an old and unfortunately fallacious remedy—and large reserves of money to pay for them, though how these were to be accumulated he did not say.

Perhaps the most interesting part of the speech was that in which Mr. Bevin said that state regulation of industry must not be carried too far—if Socialism did not put strict limits on itself, it would end by being no different from Fascism: the tyranny of both and the denial of individual freedom would be equal. This is what opponents of Socialism—at least as expounded by Sir Stafford Cripps with his clique of dictators empowered to enforce immediate reforms without consulting Parliament—have said for ages. But it is significant to see official Labour coming round to the same view.

Labour's Recruiting Programme

The Labour Party are starting a campaign to get 1,000,000 new members. Vast numbers of their potential recruits are pronounced individualists, owners of their own houses, even perhaps to be called petty capitalists, precisely the sort who would take fright at the vision of a Socialist State as conjured up in recent Labour manifestos and speeches. Obviously they must be made unafraid if they are to be induced to vote Labour, and the conference of the T.U.C., which notoriously dictates the Labour policy, is a good opportunity for reassuring them.

Meanwhile the records of employment continue to tell a pleasant tale of general activity. The returns for August show that 45,000 people more were at work than in July, and 490,000 more than a year ago. Unemployment, including those temporarily stopped and those casually employed, fell from 1,379,459 in July to 1,358 621; and since the beginning of the year the drop in unemployment is over 255,000. How little a time it seems since we were hourly expecting the 3,000,000 mark. Practically all trades showed improvement, though cotton was unfortunately down. There was a welcome increase in agriculture.

This calls to mind a most interesting speech. The speaker, a great authority, drew attention to the fact that while we are preparing in everything else on the basis of the expectation of a world war in a few years' time, we were making no preparation in respect of food supplies. And he argued that the only solution of the agricultural problem that he could see was state ownership of the land—which plainly implies state dictatorship of how it is to be used.

Gielgud's "Richard II"

One event of the autumn to be mentioned, nothing to do with wars, or politics, or motoring, or science, in fact from many points of view entirely unimportant, is the revival at the Queen's Theatre by John Gielgud of "Richard II". He means to make it a repertory season, I believe entirely Shakespearean, and has wisely started with the Black Prince's unfortunate son.

There is much reason to describe Mr. Gielgud not only as our greatest Shakespearean actor, but as one whose name should live in history in connection with Shakespeare. I saw him at the Old Vic some five or six years ago as Richard II and shall never forget it. I have not yet seen him at the Queen's, but by what I hear his reading of the part has, if it were possible, grown even deeper and more appealing. Not even Forbes Robertson was more closely identified with Hamlet than Gielgud is with the poetic impracticable young king so well described by one writer as being surrounded with unfortunate friends and a ferocious set of toughs. And the flute-like quality of his voice adds to the realism about him.

He has a fine cast, among which Peggy Ashcroft gives a wonderful performance of Richard's unhappy and, in the play, curiously unnamed little Queen.

Soviet Siberian Purge

Among items of news that bear on the Sino-Japanese struggle, there is an interesting report from Moscow, published by the official "Pravda" that the Stalin purge is being carried into the "autonomous Buriat-Mongolian Republic" which lies between Lake Baikal and outer Mongolia. Its Government is accused of having among his leaders "Japanese spies and other counter-revolutionaries," and of fostering Pan-Mongolian ideas. The men under suspicion include some of the chief people in the local government: their names are far more Russian than Buriat. But is this sort of thing going to spread in Mongolia?

The probability that China is getting, or to get, war supplies from Russia—in which connection the reported release of Noulens and his wife, if true, seems to tell a significant tale—is very generally accepted. Correspondingly there appears a distinct movement in official Nazidom towards the Japanese side. The German "National-Socialist Education" discusses the instructions that have been given to German teachers on how they shall represent the struggle in China to their pupils.

> "Japan's action in Manchoukuo," it is stated, "was necessary, since Manchoukuo is the barrier against Communism. This is the decisive point. Japan sees Nanking's inability to put an end to Communist propaganda; therefore....the occupation of Manchuria, Inner Mongolia and the Chinese northern provinces is aimed at creating a belt controlled by Japan which will prevent the penetration of Communist poison into the Chinese Masses....Some Consider the Japanese activity as an Imperialist arbitrary action and not what it really is namely self-defence. Japan is fighting for her life."

Altogether the article really might have been composed in Tokyo. But one rather wonders whether German exporters will much relish it.

Japanese purchases of copper are given as the reason for the rise in the spot price yesterday by £1.0s.7½d per ton. Accordingly to some reports she bought no less than 1,000 tons. It is known that earlier in the year in preparation for the war with China she bought largely. In ordinary times she produces a trifle more than half the copper she needs. But this year the percentage of imports has risen enormously.

China in London

Sept. 15.

The Thatched House Club was fully attended to-day. As may be supposed, many questions were asked and speculations offered as to the course of events round Shanghai and in China generally. There was nothing but condemnation for Japan's inexcusable invasion of China and ruthless destruction of open towns and villages far from any scene of fighting.

Several members who are home on leave are most anxious to get back from the natural feeling that they do not like to think of their colleagues bearing all the strain in Shanghai while they play about at home.

Mr. T. G. Drakeford leaves tomorrow for Marseilles to join the P. & O. S. Comorin.

Mr. H. E. Arnhold sails next week in the Lloyd Triestino Victoria. So too does Mr. R. W. Davis. Mrs. Davis will remain in England until after Christmas.

Mr. Christopher Chancellor returns next week via Siberia. This sounds rather adventurous. The general report here is that getting through Manchoukuo is very likely to prove troublesome.

Mr. H. E. Morriss is back from the Continent at Banstead and leaves for China early in October.

Anti-Piracy Measures

One subject almost as much talked of as the war in China was the speed and efficiency of the measures taken by Great Britain to deal with the pirates in the Mediterranean. There is nothing that has attracted more general interest. It certainly shows that in a matter where her historical interests are at state Great Britain can and will act with despatch and vigour. The Mediterranean is no place, as every Englishman agrees, for making gestures.

A new word is to be added to the Japanese diplomatic dictionary of phrase and fable. We are hearing a good deal in Japanese telegrams of actions against Chinese "irregulars." This phrase, as used in Japan, means Chinese troops who do anything so inconvenient and irregular as to bob up again in places where the Japanese spokesmen aanounced weeks ago that they had been "mopped up" and driven out.

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to Manila, Singapore or Hongkong The drastic military measures taken are to a great extent to blame for the exodus. It seems that the people dread military rapacity even more than the bombs of Japan.

RED CROSS DELEGATE VISITS SOOCHOW

Col. DeWattville Impressed With Activities

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Soochow, Oct. 9.

To-day Col. C. E. DeWattville, Delegate of the International Red Cross Committee, completed his inspection of Red Cross Work in and round Soochow by a visit to the Headquarters of the International Relief Committee. He was apprised of the difficulties facing relief work and one of the chief of these being safety to camps. It is hoped that some plan may be worked out to secure some sort of guarantee from the Japanese that they will not bomb refugees nor Red Cross centres.

While here the various Red Cross Hospitals were visited and it is said that Col. DeWattville was pleased with the work that is being done. He was impressed with the facilities available in Soochow in the way of buildings. Dr. C. C. Koblans Pang, general secretary of the Chinese Red Cross Society, is accompanying the official on this tour of inspection.

It is understood that the International Relief Committee of Soochow is sending a special delegation to Shanghai to discuss with various organizations plans for taking care of the increasing numbers of refugees At present there are 3,000 in permanent camps here and 10,000 more are expected. This will tax Soochow resources beyond what they can undertake. Local organizations are doing much work for wounded soldiers as well. Food is plentiful, but clothing and bedding are becoming larger and larger problems. Cholera is being checked and very few new cases are being found. Plans are already under way for vaccination of all refugees.

Soochow Bombed

Last Wednesday Soochow was the scene of one of the most expertly executed air raids that has thus far been witnessed in this city. The Railway Station was the objective and about 20 were killed and from 60 to 70 wounded. Unfortunately many of these were refugees. The raid lasted only fifteen minutes but was carried out with precision. The planes came from the southeast and as they reached the city broke formation and the leader initiated a power dive to be followed by his companions. About 20 bombs were dropped.

The French consular agent at Santander has telegraphed the French Ambassador at St. Jean de Luz that the situation in Santander was such he was obliged to embark in a Bayonne-bound sloop with members of the French and Belgian colonies and the International Red Cross for safety.

RIGOROUS PASSPORT REGULATIONS

Kweichow Authorities Make Travel Difficult

FOREIGNERS ADVISED TO POSTPONE VISITS

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Kweiyang, Kwei., Sept. 27.

The Kweichow provincial authorities are taking rather peculiar precautions with regard to foreigners travelling in the province these days, for even in the case of those resident in the province but not in this city, those wishing to come here are required to obtain a special passport from the Government here, for which two photographs and a fee of $2 are necessary, before they are allowed to come. At the present moment there are friends at Chenyuan and at Tsunyi who have been held up at those centres until the passports are sent to them.

This is unprecedented in the history of Kweichow, I should imagine. But no doubt there is some reason for this precaution and we may hope that when conditions revert to normal it will be relaxed. But if such care is taken with regard to those who live in the province, I wonder how about foreigners planning to come in whether to reside or merely to pass through. It is quite intelligible that visitors to Kweichow are not over welcome to the authorities at this time, and I fancy that any planning such visits will be well advised to postpone their plans until things are more peaceful.

It is surprising that Kweichow has no department specially for dealing with foreign affairs, for even under the Manchu regime, we had a Bureau for Foreign Affairs, so that matters could be dealt with without unnecessary delay; I am informed that Kunming (Yunnan) has such a department.

Anti-Aircraft Drill

For seven days recently, there has been citywide anti-aircraft drill with a view to some sort of preparation in case of enemy air raids being made. Whether such drill would prove of much help if we should be attacked remains to be seen, but it should at least have the effect of preparing the minds of the people. I have heard that gun carriages are being made locally for mounting machine guns to act as anti-aircraft guns in the event of planes coming here. It is unnecessary to say that everyone hopes we shall not be troubled by them, however.

All is quiet here and throughout the province, as far as I know. For some reason, the mails are at present closed to printed matter from Shanghai. As foreign papers are still coming from Hankow, it may be assumed that mails nearer the coast are unable to get through as formerly.

Speaking of the tribes, one of our local daily papers not long ago published a 'screed' from a representative of the provincial Bureau of Education who had been sent to Weining to investigate and report on educational conditions in that large district. He told that there are 40,000 or so of Miao throughout the hsien district of whom, he said, more than 10,000 are Christians and he holds forth on the menace this is to Chinese culture. Did ever you hear of such folly at this time of day? And that on the part of a man presumably of some intelligence. Why does the Government use men who are calculated to make for trouble rather than help towards China's advancement? And I fear that such men are not by any means negligible as to numbers.

There is hope that the dreaded bad harvest will not be so bad after all. But prices continue high and many find it hard to make a living. If reports which I receive from the country are true (it is not easy to prove or disprove) many a local headman adds to his "pile" by taxing the small monies given out to the starving very destitute in the country districts. Isn't it dastardly that such things are possible? But they are; and even the average poor farmer has a hard job to make ends meet with the cruel taxes demanded of him: probably, for the most part at any rate, not by the Government but by the local headmen who buy their posts and recoup themselves as best they can.

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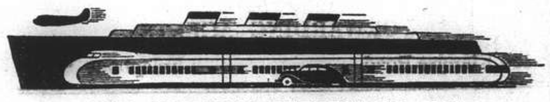

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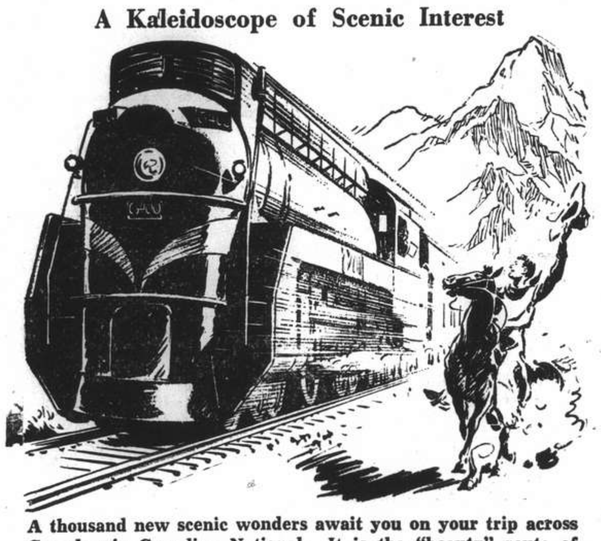

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IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

A GLEAM OF LIGHT

Prince Konoye seems, judging from his latest pronouncement, to be heedful of the criticism which Japan's present policy has aroused in Europe and America. It is true that he ascribes that criticism to a "misunderstanding" just as he explains that Japan's aggression which he considers to be a defensive gesture has been prompted by China's failure to understand Japanese friendship. His assurances that the Emperor Kang Teh, of whom it is noteworthy that Japanese official statements now speak as Pu Yi again, will not be restored to the Dragon Throne at Peiping and that the Open Door, of 19th century fame, will not be closed by Japanese policy will be duly noted. Coming from the Prime Minister of Japan they can hardly be dismissed as valueless, although active memories will recall that Count Uchida, speaking deliberately at Mukden as the mouthpiece of the Japanese Government, declared in November 1931 that the then ex-Emperor Pu Yi would neither be encouraged to take part in Manchurian affairs nor be used as an instrument of Japanese policy. Nor is it inappropriate to consider how far the Open Door has availed the foreign merchant in the new state of Manchoukuo, over which the Emperor Kang Teh with full support from Japan now presides. However that may be, the less menacing tone of Prince Konoye's statement deserves consideration. Even if it reaffirms the view that third-party mediation in the current conflict is not required, it is not hostile to the proposal for a conference of the signatories to the Nine Power Treaty, but quite properly suggests that Japanese policy on that point cannot be defined until an invitation to attend the conference has been issued. Differences of opinion regarding the relevancy of present Japanese actions in China to a policy of peace are not necessarily unbridgable and it is all to the good that Prince Konoye takes the trouble to assert that peace and friendly relations with other powers are still the aim of Japan. That is a gleam of light in an otherwise murky atmosphere.

In such a mood it is not impossible for Prince Konoye to be open to revision of his views on the fundamental causes of disagreement between Japan and China. For example, his persistence in regarding the "anti-Japanese" attitude of the Chinese Government and the communist tendencies of its leaders as the main offence should be capable of appeasement if the facts be carefully reviewed. So far from embracing communism the authorities at Nanking, ever since the Sian affair of last year, have firmly differentiated between the exotic theories of the communist armies and the economic grievances which they professed to champion in the name of Chinese nationalism. The result, greatly facilitated by Japan's invasion, has been to break down the barriers formerly dividing the communists from the followers of the Kuomintang and, on Nanking's terms, the communists are now merged in the national forces. It may be assumed that this union will enable the Chinese Government to give closer attention to the legitimate claims of the converts to its fold but nothing in the programme supports the view that a communist regime will replace the Kuomintang in the development of constitutional plans, unless desperation as the result of Japanese military pressure accrues from the course of events. Until the conflict burst in the North and spread over the whole of China, the energies of the Chinese Government had been so strongly directed toward suppression of anti-Japanese activities that, not unreasonably, they were criticized at times as unduly fettering the exercise of the right of free speech. General Chiang Kai-shek had to endure internal attacks on the ground that he was in danger of yielding too much to Japanese claims. It was obvious to all, except apparently the Government at Tokyo, that the cumulative effect of the militarist programme which led from the creation of the autonomous regime of East Hopei, the ever-increased dominance of Japanese authority in Peiping, the smuggling troubles in the North, the undermining of the administrative fabric of the International Settlement in Hongkew, to the clash at Marco Polo Bridge would be to make the Chinese Government's position impossible unless it called a halt in the name of national solidarity.

These facts are imperfectly grasped by Japanese critics who now seem to imagine that foreign views are coloured by unscrupulous Chinese propaganda and uneasy apprehension for foreign interests. Making all allowances for the emotions of the boycott agitation (which this journal has condemned), it must be reiterated that the root cause of the world's anxiety lies in the recognition that, as President Franklin Roosevelt, Mr. Neville Chamberlain and M. Yvon Delbos have in their different ways asserted, the basis of Japan's actions here rests on the use of force to override observance of solemn treaty engagements. Technical disquisitions of the technical question of bombing from the air do not dispose of the awkward fact that the principles, conservatively stated in the British Note which dealt with the attack on His Majesty's Ambassador, six weeks ago, have not been fully observed. Japanese intentions to confine aerial and other offensive action to military or quasi-military objectives may be accepted, but unfortunately the interpretations applicable to many tragedies arising therefrom are not free from criticism. For instance, it is blandly suggested that because certain educational institutions are suspected of "anti-Japanese" prejudices their exposure to military correction is permissible. Nor is it by any means clear that a deliberate campaign of bombing Chinese cities throughout the length and breadth of the land can be justified on the ground that such action is concerned only with military targets, and that its destruction of non-combatant life and property is unavoidably accidental. Japanese apologists may rightly cast doubt on exaggerations which naturally appear in Chinese as in their own partisan statements, but they would do well to give some credit to the intelligence of statesmen who have ample means for checking the data thus forthcoming. There is far too much talk of propaganda in the hope of allaying uneasy consciences. As a rule, public opinion the world over has its own way of judging the broad facts of an international situation. Prince Konoye's more receptive attitude gives rise to the hope that he is beginning to be impressed by that consideration.

GOOD CABLE WORK

The three cable companies have earned the gratitude of Shanghai by taking special steps to reinforce their resources so that the danger of further interruptions of the services will be reduced to a minimum. The remarkable fact is that this laying of additional cables has been performed during the currency of the present difficult turmoil. On the occasions during which the cables were temporarily damaged the lack of their service was severely felt although the admirable efforts of the Radio Administration gallantly eased the strain. Now it seems that the public can more securely rely on the regular transmission of communications by cable even in the most adverse circumstances. This is all the more satisfactory because during the prevalent dislocation of business life cable traffic has acquired special importance. The amount of wordage, to use the journalistic term, carried by the companies during the past two months must have been considerable and the practical assistance which they have rendered in keeping the wheels of commerce running cannot be overestimated.

YANKEES' EASY WIN

It is to be hoped that the crushing defeat of the Giants by their fellow-citizens the Yankees of New York in the annual World Series will not have any serious effects on American spirits. Some there will be who will exult in the outcome of the great encounter. They should spare a little of their exuberant joy for the consolation of their defeated, if not dejected rivals. Here in Shanghai no non-American would essay the task of ascertaining which team was the more popular among baseball enthusiasts on the banks of the Whangpoo. The assumption is that the evidently superior form of the winners has brought its own solace. It would be difficult for a convinced supporter of the Giants to find reasons for cavilling at the result. At the same time the sportsman who knows the value of close competition will hope that this second successive disaster will incite the Giants to overhaul their equipment and their leisure in the next few months in improving their standards of play. It seems that their solitary success in the World Series was directly due to the good play of one of their latest recruits. That should be taken as a hopeful sign. However that may be, the Yankees deserve congratulations on a fine display of relentlessness in driving home their superiority at all points of the great game.

JUSTICE BLACK'S SEAT

The United States Supreme Court in dismissing the petition of Mr. Albert Levitt for permission to challenge Mr. Justice Black's eligibility to serve on its bench was entirely to be expected. Mr. Levitt took the line that because last spring Mr. Black, then a senator, approved an increase in the emoluments to the judges, in an act which made the retirement of Mr. Justice Van Devanter possible, he was no longer qualified to take the seat to which he had been nominated by President Roosevelt. Had it been possible to prove that when Mr. Black so acted he was aware of the possibility of his being appointed to the Supreme Court, there might have been some substance in the petition, though even then slight. It is, however, a matter of common knowledge that at that time it was not thought that Senator Black would receive the nomination, Senator Robinson being generally accepted as the first possibility for the post, an opinion which was held until, unfortunately, he died. There is consequently no suggestion that Senator Black, with a nomination for the Supreme Court in his pocket voted for an increase of salary for its members, and the decision of the Court to reject Mr. Levitt's petition seems to be in full accord with the facts and the law. How the Supreme Court will behave with Mr. Black amongst its members remains to be seen, but it would appear on the face of things that the anti-administration bloc of five to four, has now been transformed into a minority of four to five. It is, of course, maintained that the Supreme Court judges know nothing about politics once they assume office, though the sceptically inclined freely express their scepticism.

AN UNHAPPY KING

A quarter centenary celebration gives special interest to the forthcoming production of "Nine Days a Queen" for on October 12, 1537, was born at Greenwich Henry VIII's only son and heir, Edward, Duke of Cornwall, afterwards Edward VI. The story of the little Princes in the Tower often leads people to overlook the fact that when Edward VI came to the throne he was actually younger than his luckless predecessor of the same name for Edward V was thirteen years old when he began his short reign of a few months, whereas Edward VI was only nine when he became King of England and Ireland and Supreme Head of the Church on January 28, 1546. The name of Edward VI is associated with the growth of the Grammar School system in England, but there is little in the actual historical records to show that he himself could really be credited with much responsibility. He was not a very attractive character, even if allowance be made for the extreme difficulty of his position as an ailing child surrounded by turbulent and ambitious nobles and compelled to become a precocious scholar under the tutorship of Roger Ascham and others. At thirteen Edward had read Aristotle's "Ethics" in the Original, and was translating Cicero's "De Philosophia" into Greek. He possessed his father's obstinacy and he was a thorough little fanatic into the bargain, with the result that the prospect of his attaining the age of discretion filled many sober-minded people with apprehension. As the event proved, the good fortune which brought England under the more tolerant rule of Queen Elizabeth after her sister's reign had run its course, solved these doubts. Edward died in his sixteenth year and in his last days he was much to be pitied in that the intriguing nobles around him were more anxious to secure their privileges than to bring solace to his deathbed. His will was subject to manipulation so that it appeared to bequeath the crown to Lady Jane Grey, his cousin, and Edward's last recorded words gave authority to Cranmer to sign that document. Even his funeral rites were involved in the current controversy for he was buried in Henry VII's Chapel on August 8, 1553 with Protestant rites, and his sister Mary, and eventual successor, had Mass said for his soul in the Tower. But until Mary fully became Queen there ensued those "nine days" during which the unhappy Lady Jane Grey, against her will proclaimed in London to an unsympathetic populace as Queen of England, was temporarily decked in the trappings of sovereignty.

A Country Diary

Oct. 10.—Even the dullest, dampest and most dem'd depressing day which could have been imagined by Mr. Mantalini of Nicholas Nickleby fame, has its little surprises in store .... as I found this morning. Passing a group of low fir trees in the drizzling rain my ear caught an unusual bird-noise .... a harsh warning call from a small bird, but quite different from all such familiar calls. Approaching the trees quietly I was rewarded by the sight of a beautiful male Narcissus Flycatcher, all golden-yellow, black and white: breast rich gold; head, back and wings deep black with a white patch in the centre of the wings. This bird was leaping from a perch in the fir-tree and apparently catching flies in the wet grass below, returning each time to the same perch and displaying the magnificent plumage of an old male with each flight: the yellow stripe above the eye stamped him as a Narcissus, and not a Tricolor, Flycatcher .... for the latter would have had a white superciliary. But what puzzled me was the appearance of the birds in company with him; mainly olive-grey with greenish flanks, they looked like females of the species, but they had quite definite patches of brown on nape and wings which I had never observed before. Returning home to consult La Touche, I quickly solved the problem; they were young males of the season, carrying brown patches as a result of their first moult .... but the real thrill came as I was gathering this information. La Touche says that this bird comes through in May on its way to Japan, but, *"its return journey has never been observed in China"*. So now I can guarantee that at least one Narcissus Flycatcher has been seen on its return journey .... actually choosing the "double-ten" of 1937 to come through flaunting the Old College Blazer of Imperial Yellow and Black. Quite symbolical, I think.

Sixty Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF OCTOBER 13, 1877

Amid all that has been said anent the Woosung Railway, one remarkable feature in connection with the enterprise seems to have been lost sight of. It was predicted by the Mandarins that all sorts of ills could occur; but the case of suicide and the trouble in regard to coolie labour are the only instances in which their prognostications have been realized; the former, too, being at best a very questionable case; while the other was the result of the rapacity of a village tipao. At last, however, a genuine mishap, arising from the working of the line, has occurred; and from the interest at present centring in the railway, perhaps there has been a tendency to overestimate it. A spark from the noon train, on Thursday set fire to a native house, close to the rails, about two miles below Kiangwan. The driver and passengers in the train apparently were not aware of what had happened, and went on. The house, however, was burnt to the ground, and a quantity of rice and straw was also consumed by the flames. When the train returned to the place, from Woosung, a crowd of people, numbering about 500 stood on the line and debarred its progress. Learning what had occurred, the officials in charge of the train promised that Mr. Morrison should come down to investigate the matter; and the train was then allowed to proceed, and all excitement abated. The matter has since been thoroughly inquired into by Mr. Morrison and Chinese officials, and it is understood that the damage done will be made good, so soon as an understanding as to the amount can be arrived at. A superstition is said to prevail among the Chinese, to the effect that bad luck follows persons who have lived in a house which has been on fire, until a shower of rain falls; and in consequence, the six inmates who were burnt out in this instance could not find shelter, nobody would take them in, and they had to pass the night in the fields. Yesterday, however, they were made comfortable by gifts from the Taotai and the managers of the line; and in fact, it is believed they are now better cared for than they have been for some time.

THE WEATHER

The temperature near Holy Trinity Cathedral Shanghai, for 24 hours ending 7 p.m.

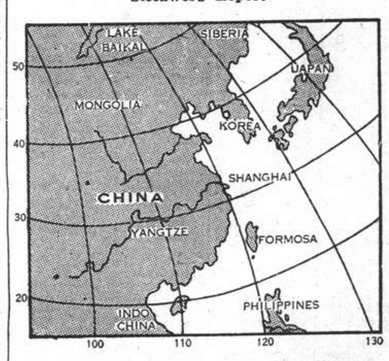
Yesterday	Min. 64.0	Max. 79.5
Same date, 1936	Min. 61.0	Max. 83.0

Rainfall 0.04.

Siccawei Recording:—

Yesterday	Min. 62.6	Max. 71.4
Same date, 1936	Min. 55.6	Max. 83.7

Siccawei's Report



State on the morning of the 11th:—Pressure rather normal and rising over China and Korea: rather high and steady over Japan. The typhoon to the North-West of Palau is continuing West-North-Westward. Cloudy weather in China with showers in the Mean Yangtze.

State on the morning of the 12th:—Overcast weather. North-North-Easterly winds. Normal and rising pressure.

Probabilities, 4.30 p.m. yesterday:—Fine and rather cold weather with North-Westerly to Northerly winds around Shantung. Cloudy, cool and rather fine with fresh Northerly to North-Easterly breezes over our Coasts, the Eastern Sea and Formosa. Cyclonic rough weather over the Vizayas and South Luzon, owing to the typhoon advancing West-North-Westward. Typhoon signal: Approximate position of the centre, at 6 a.m., within 60 miles, latitude 14, longitude 125, direction West-North-West, intensity: unknown.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

To Hebrew Relief Society—

From Mrs. D. Landau	50.00
M. L. Gutbezahl	25.00
E. M. Spunt (per Walter Duffield)	10.00
S. M. Joseph	10.00
M. J. Nathan	10.00
Mrs. Salem David	6.00
Mr. and Mrs. J. Benavitch	Twelve blankets

BITTER RESISTANCE HOLDING JAPANESE BACK

Unprecedented Artillery Bombardment During Night: Defenders Report Little Change

WENTSAOPANG SCENE OF WORST FIGHTING

THOUGH the roar of Japan's guns reached unprecedented thunder locally on Monday night and yesterday morning, comparatively little change has been reported from the fighting lines, where desperate struggles have been in progress practically all the way from the North Station to Liuho.

While the Japanese claim to be making slow but definite advances in the Lotien-Liuhang area, Chinese spokesmen stated that inspired resistance had kept their opponents more or less where they were. Heaviest fighting of all was reported by both sides at the sector where Japan's forces some days ago succeeded in crossing the Wentsaopang. Chinese authorities admitted last night that the Japanese had forged their way three kilometres from the creek, but stated that vigorous counter-attacks had driven them back leaving the position much as before.

Five Japanese planes began a systematic bombardment of the Paoshan Road area about 1 p.m. yesterday. As the planes circled their objective in two flights, people crowded building tops on the safe side of the creek for the grim tiffin hour diversion. The first two circles drew defiant small arms fire from the North Station environs, puny answers to the ten bombs dropped.

When the flight of two planes had reached the farthermost point in their third circle, being then somewhere over the Whangpoo, the hammer-like discharge of anti-aircraft fire sounded, and smoke puffs suddenly appeared dangerously close to the machines. The incident happening in the usual sphere of Japanese fring, scores of people were momentarily deluded into the thought that Chinese aircraft were making a surprise attack. One of the machines immediately broke away and few slowly over the city.

When the flight of three reached the identical point in the circle, the heavy dose of shelling was repeated, the range being badly over-estimated. The machines sought no safety in height but their next sweep was far wider, with a far more angular approach to their objective. There was no more retaliation from the ground, which led to the supposition that the Chinese battery was hidden in a building, with very little latitude.

The big bombers unshipped their full load of twenty bombs and then changed course to take in the back areas of the North Station. A little later very big Japanese shells were landing in that neighbourhood. Their work performed, the flight headed for Point Island, passing nineteen low-winged, long-range monoplanes heading westward on some errand of destruction. The hour then was on the tick of 1.30 o'clock.

Pootung Shelled

Almost the first activity after dawn yesterday, warships in the river shelled the China Merchants' Pootung Wharf, while there was occasional shelling in the vicinity of Range and North Kiangse Roads. After 8 a.m., the railway line about half a mile west of the North Station was shelled.

Three planes were reported to be bombing at this time in the vicinity of Chensha light railway, northeast of Yang-King.

From 9 o'clock onwards, a gradually increasing bombardment of Pootung was seen, starting with the Ching Chong Iron Co., continuing in the neighbourhood of a coal yard west of the Shanghai & Hongkew Co. Pootung Wharf, apparently in an attempt to put out of action a machine-gun emplacement.

Between 11 a.m. and noon, bombing was reported from the Dazang area, while a warship shelled the vicinity of the Chung Hwa Tai Dong Wharf, Pootung, causing a large fire.

Bombing and shelling continued in the Chapei area in the afternoon, the bombs falling near Eight Character bridge. The shelled areas were the North Station, railway line east of the Commercial Press, the Water Tower, the Commercial Press and Jukong and Pacshan Roads. Later the railway line east of the Commercial Press, the railway crossing at Jukong Road, Kiangwan Station and Dazang, were bombed, while the following were shelled: railway line half a mile west of North Station, the vicinity of the Sikh Gurdwara, Paoshing Road, the vicinity of the Japanese School, North Szechuen and Darroch Roads, and Jukong Road immediately west of North Szechuen Road.

Later in the afternoon the vicinity of the Chuensha light railway was again bombed; also, an are northwest of the Central Mint.

Chinese Resistance

Japanese gains to the west of Liuhang-Dazang highway and in the vicinity of Wentsaopang Creek were nullified yesterday by a vigorous Chinese counter-attack, a Chinese military spokesman declared at a press conference in the afternoon.

Fighting south of the Creek was extremely severe on Monday night and yesterday morning when the Japanese threw in all their available forces against the Chinese line astride the highway, the spokesman said. Avoiding a battle on the main road itself, the invaders threw their weight at a point west of the highway, thereby succeeding in making slight headway in the early stage of the battle.

A general counter-attack by the Chinese threatened the Japanese line with a break in their left wing and brought about the desired effect in checking the advance of their right wing, the spokesman said. Taking advantage of this turn of affairs, the Chinese forces pushed their left wing forward and pressed the enemy back to the original line a little to the south of the Creek. According to the spokesman, the Japanese left about sixty dead on the field in their retreat.

Chinese Hold Kwangfu

Declaring that the Japanese were no nearer to Kwangfu than before the general offensive, the spokesman confirmed the report that severe fighting was proceeding at Mengkaza, which is north of Wentsaopang Creek and about two kilometres to the southeast of Kwangfu. There are no fewer than four Menkaza villages to the south of Kwangfu, and the one where the opposing forces were engaged in severe combat is the first from the Liuhang-Dazang highway, the spokesman explained.

Heavy fighting also took place at Pei-Chow-Chia-che, north of Kwang-

(Continued on page 10)

Brussels Talks On Far Eastern Issue Due Soon

Nine-Power Parleys Likely to Open Next Week

U.S. ATTENDANCE IS BELIEVED CERTAIN

Brussels, Oct. 12.

It is now practically certain that the Nine-Power Conference on the Far East will meet at Brussels in a fortnight's time, and it is virtually sure that the United States will be represented.

The suggestion that the Conference be held in Brussels is warmly welcomed.

While Belgium has an extensive trade with China, the negligible political interest of Brussels makes the city a neutral ground, especially as Belgium has long ago abandoned her concession in Tientsin.

She is not a signatory of the Nine-Power Pact, which guarantees the sovereignty, independence, and territorial and administrative integrity of China.—Reuter.

Talks to Open Next Week

London, Oct. 12.

Brussels has now been definitely decided upon as the meeting place of the Nine-Power Conference, the Belgian Government having given its consent According to the "Daily Telegraph," the conference will probably begin during the coming week.

The consensus of press opinion is that the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, will lead the British delegation at least during the first sessions of the conference while it is generally taken for granted that Lord Halifax or Lord Cranborne will be with the delegation and that the former British Ambassador to China, Sir Alexander Cadogan, will head the group of British exports on the Far East.—Trans-Ocean.

Mr. Hull's Statement

Washington, Oct. 12.

Conversations have been held over the proposed Nine-Power conference, the Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, declared to the press yesterday, but no decision has been reached where and when it will be held.

M. Hugh Wilson, Assistant Secretary of State, conferred yesterday with the Belgian Ambassador in Washington, Count Robert Van Der Straten-Ponthoz, but it is understood that they did not discuss the eventual choice of Brussels as the site for the proposed conference.—Havas.

Italy Not to Attend

Rome, Oct. 12.

Official quarters here declare that Italy will decline to attend the Nine-Power Conference.

A notification from the League of Nations, equivalent to a formal invitation, has been received but the Italian government, it is pointed out here, holds the view that only the United States Government but not the League, is competent to issue invitations to a conference of the signatories of the Nine-Power agreement which was signed at Washington without the League of Nations.

The Washington agreement is moreover regarded as defunct here as it is argued that the creation of the state of "Manchoukuo" terminated the agreement which was supposed to guarantee the territorial integrity of China.—Trans-Ocean.

RUSSIAN KILLED BY GUN-FIRE

Shell Lands on Salvage Boat at Yangtszepoo

The body of Mr. I. I. Vrubel, 54-year-old Russian, practically blown to bits by a shell, was brought to the Bund, near Nanking Road, yesterday afternoon in a small salvage boat in which he met death in the early morning.

The boat, belonging to Eastern Salvage Association, was moored alongside Kwang Sing Road Jetty, near the Import and Export Lumber Co. in Yangtszepoo at 5 a.m., when a shell hit the victim.

A Russian companion, the only other seaman on board, reported that the shell which killed his friend was the third to land in the vicinity. The other two missed the boat by a narrow margin. At the time of the tragedy, the survivor was inside a cabin at the stern.

With his son, who is a member of the Reserve Unit, Shanghai Municipal Police, keeping watch, the body was placed into a coffin in the afternoon. An inquest will be held this morning by the Chinese authorities.

No material damage was caused on board, however.

ELECTIONS FOR SOVIET SUPREME COUNCIL

Moscow, Oct. 11.

The elections for the Soviet Union's Supreme Council will be held on December 12, states an official communication issued here this evening. The election campaign itself will begin to-morrow.—Trans-Ocean.

China to Make Fresh Stand in Northern Honan

Japanese Forge Ahead in Drive on Taiyuanfu

FLANK MOVES BEGUN

Mongols Now Converging on Suiyuan Capital

Peiping, Oct. 12.

Pushing southward despite pouring rain, the vanguard of Japanese troops in the Peiping-Hankow Railway zone have reached Yingtsun, fifteen miles south of Shihchiachwang where fighting is continuing though most of the Chinese troops in this sector are in full retreat, according to a Japanese military communique.

The Japanese also claim advances south of Pingshan, on the Chinese left flank, towards Tsingsing, centre of the Sino-British coal mining enterprise, on the railway from Shihchiachwang to Taiyuanfu. The Chinese right flank, resting at Shengtze, 40 miles east of Shihchiachwang, is still intact.

The Japanese have now advanced more than 150 miles in the Peiping-Hankow Railway zone, and more than 100 miles in the Tientsin-Pukow Railway sector, in less than a month, thereby placing at least 40,000 square miles of Chinese territory south of Peiping under Japanese military occupation.

New Stand in Honan

The Chinese troops defeated at Shihchiachwang, it is believed, are preparing to make a new stand near Changteh, in northern Honan, and are abandoning Hopei province to the Japanese.

Japanese scouting 'planes report that strong defences are being erected round Changteh which is 140 miles south of Shihchiachwang on the Peiping-Hankow Railway. It is congested with troops withdrawn from the front, together with numerous fresh divisions from the south.

Japanese troops claim to have occupied Yuanshih, 20 miles south of Shihchiachwang, while the right wing has seized Tsingsing.

There seems no reason to doubt that Shihchiachwang is now completely in Japanese hands.—Reuter.

Towfu, Luancheng Taken

Shihchiachwang, Oct. 12.

Continuing southward, the Japanese main body on the Pinghan line yesterday afternoon entered Towfu, 20 kms. south of here. Earlier in the day, Japanese detachments occupied Luancheng, on the highway south-west of Shihchiachwang.

Japanese army aircraft bombed military trains and trucks south of Yuanshih and destroyed eight military trains near Shunteh, the Japanese military authorities here claimed.—Domei.

Kweihua Fall Expected

Tientsin, Oct. 12.

With Japanese and Inner Mongolian troops rapidly converging upon Kweihua from all four points of the compass, the fall of the Suiyuan provincial capital was regarded by Japanese military authorities here as imminent.

Taking part in the drive were three detachments of Inner Mongolian cavalry, advancing from the east, north and west, and a strong Japanese force, which broke through Chinese defences in Shahukou, a pass where the Great Wall separates Shansi from Suiyuan.

Points claimed captured by nightfall yesterday included Yuanshih, 32 kms. south of Shihchiachwang, on the Peiping-Hankow Railway, Chaochow, 10 kms. west of Yuanshih, Tsingsing, 40 kms. west of Shihchiachwang, on the railway to Taiyuan. The Koito detachment which took Tsingsing was to-day rapidly marching on Taiyuanfu along the Chengtai Railway.

While Shunte, Chengte and other small towns in southern Hopei still remain in Chinese hands, the Japanese authorities expect no stiff resistance north of the Yellow River.

Part of the Japanese detachment advancing south, veered west and entered Chingching on the Chengtain Railway at 4 p.m. yesterday, Later this detachment, the statement said, reached a point six miles from the Shansi border. Shansi is all but in the hands of the Japanese and Taiyuanfu, the capital, is being flanked from two sides. Fine weather conditions has enabled the Japanese to move swiftly.—Domei.

Peiping Changed Back to Peking

Peiping, Oct. 12.

The Committee for the Maintenance of Order issued a proclamation here to-day changing the name of Peiping back to Pekin, signifying the northern capital.—United Press.

'FRISCO CHINESE OPEN PURSES

Enormous Contributions to Aid Compatriots

San Francisco, Oct. 11.

The China War Relief Association is receiving thousands of dollars in contributions, mostly from Chinese, it was stated to-day by Mr. Albert K. Chow, Secretary of the Six Companies, chief Chinese organization in San Francisco.

The Association, comprised of 80 various organizations, has received large contributions from many Americans also, including an anonymous U.S.$500 from a retired oil executive.

"The Chinese in the United States will continue their whole-hearted support of war relief regardless of the duration of the war," said Mr. Chow.—United Press.

TWO WRECKED JAPANESE PLANES FOUND

Canton, Oct. 12.

The wreckage of two Japanese aeroplanes brought down by the Chinese on October 10 while bombing the Canton-Hankow Railway has been found at Chungshan and Tunghuan respectively.—Central News.

POOTUNG WATERFRONT ABLAZE AGAIN

Another huge fire on the already devastated Pootung waterfront occurred yesterday shortly before noon when Japanese shells set ablaze straw huts and godowns at the Chung Hwa Tai Dong Wharf. Crowds watched the flames from the Bund.

Krupps Patent To Aid Japan's Iron Smelters

German-Japanese Commercial Negotiations Proceed

MANCHOUKUO BARTER PLAN EXTENSION

Tokyo, Oct. 12.

Negotiations for the conclusion of a trade agreement between Germany on the one hand and Japan and Manchoukuo on the other, are in full progress, the Tokyo "Asahi," a leading daily, reported to-day.

The general aim of the negotiations, the journal said, is to regulate and expand trade between Germany and the two Oriental nations. The "Asahi" believed that the existing trade agreement between Germany and Manchoukuo will be extended to include Japan.

The Reich-Manchoukuo Agreement provided for the export of Y.100,000,000 worth of Manchurian staples to Germany in exchange for Y.25,000,000 worth of German-made manufactured goods.

Expanding Trade Limits

In view of the new Empire's Five-Year plan of industrial development, the "Asahi" said, there is every indication that its purchases of German goods will be well in excess of limits set.

Japan last year purchased Y.115,000,000 worth of German goods, selling to the Reich Y.35,000,000 worth of miscellaneous merchandise. In the first seven months of this year, Japan bought German goods valued at Y.120,000,000, while Germany's purchases in this country have also been Y.5,000,000 over the amount for the corresponding period of last year.

This growing trade, the "Asahi" said, makes it only natural that they should negotiate a new agreement to "cope with the new situation."

The journal believes the annual maximum exports of Manchurian goods to Germany should reach Y.200,000,000, or double present figures if Berlin grants the new Empire credits of Y.100,000,000.

Krupp Patent Bought

Having bought a Krupp's patent for treatment of poor iron ores, the semi-official Showa Iron Works today decided to expand its annual production of pig iron from 700,000 to 1,700,000 tons.

The concern, capitalized at Y.100,000,000, is reported to have paid Y.7,000,000 for the patent. Orders for necessary equipment have already been placed in Germany.

Vice-Admiral Dr. Takuo Godo, former President of the firm, is leaving for Germany this week to present Japan's stand in her dispute with China to the German public, and also to strengthen German-Japanese economic ties.—Domei.

JAPAN CHOOSES HER "BRAIN TRUST"

Ten Leading Figures Form New Advisory Body

Tokyo, Oct. 12.

Ten leading figures in Japanese public life were selected by the Government to-day to act as the Government's "brain trust" in the formulation of important national policies and assist in attaining the objectives of the campaign in China.

Members of the projected Council, chosen from the Fighting Services, political parties, diplomatic and business circles, included:

ARMY:—Gen. Kazushige Ugaki, former Governor-General of Korea and an unsuccessful Premier-designate in March, 1936, and Gen. Baron Sadao Araki, former War Minister.

NAVY:—Admiral Baron Kiyotane Abo, former Navy Minister, and Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu, member of the Supreme War Council and the "stormy petrel" of the Navy.

POLITICAL PARTIES:—Mr. Chuji Machida, President of the majority Minseito party; Mr. Yonezo Mayeda, a Seiyukai leader; and Mr. Kiyoshi Akita, independent and former Speaker of the House.

FINANCE:—Baron Seinosuke Goh, former President of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and Mr. Seihin Ikeda, former guiding genius of Mitsui.

DIPLOMATIC:—Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, President of the S.M.R. and head of the Japanese delegation to Geneva at the time of Japan's withdrawal from the League of Nations.

The fate of the "brain trust" will be formally decided to-morrow at a plenary session of the Privy Council.—Domei.

BRITISH FREIGHTER LIES AGROUND OFF URAGA

Tokyo, Oct. 12.

The ss. Inverbank, 5,149-ton British-owned freighter, at 7 a.m. to-day ran aground off Uraga in Tokyo Bay but is expected to be refloated under her own power.—Domei.

Cable Service Normal

The three cable companies yesterday announced that additional cables having been laid through the Whangpoo River to connect up with the seagoing cables in the Yangtze, the cable service between Shanghai and all other parts of the world is working normally.

Nagasaki Service

Tokyo, Oct. 12.

Service on the Shanghai-Nagasaki cable, which was cut by Chinese troops in Shanghai on August 16, was reopened last night, it was announced here to-day.—Domei.

Nanking Brings Down Raiders in Thrilling Fight

Three Bombers, Two Pursuit Planes Claimed

JAPANESE CARRY OUT EXTENSIVE RAIDS

Nanking, Oct. 12.

Four of the seventeen Japanese planes which raided Nanking this afternoon and Kiangyin this morning were shot down by Chinese pursuit planes, two in Nanking and two in Kiangyin.

After breaking through the Chinese air cordon, fifteen Japanese craft, nine bombers and six pursuit planes, appeared over Nanking at 1.45 p.m., the first to visit the capital after a "holiday" of several days. The raiders concentrated on points near the south gate, where a total of 26 bombs were dropped.

One Japanese pursuit plane and one heavy bomber were downed after a gruelling fight with a squadron of Chinese pursuits. Liu Tsui-kang, who has an imposing record of shooting down enemy planes, to-day accounted for the heavy bomber. When the pursuit plane was damaged, one of the Japanese pilots jumped out but he failed to pull the cord of his parachute in time, and crashed to death.

Nearly three hours earlier, according to official reports, two Japanese planes were sighted over Kiangyin, and were immediately challenged by Chinese pursuit planes. Both the enemy planes were shot down there.—Central News.

Five 'Planes Claimed

Nanking, Oct. 12.

The most thrilling air battle Nanking has yet witnessed occurred above the city this afternoon when Chinese and Japanese pursuit 'planes engaged in terrific fights.

The alarm was sounded at 2 p.m. and 40 minutes later nine Japanese heavy bombers appeared from the north-east heading south, straight across the city. They were met by very heavy anti-aircraft fire but bombed the area outside the south city where the aerodrome and arsenal are situated, columns of dense smoke indicating where bombs landed. These were the heaviest bombs yet used at Nanking.

Chinese pursuit 'planes immediately went up and three Japanese fighters suddenly swooped down from a great height to protect the bombers. Terrific fights followed while the anti-aircraft guns stopped, leaving the sky open for the fighters, which looped the loop right above the city, giving the most thrilling exhibition yet seen here.

Finally, eyewitnesses claim, one Chinese pursuit got above a Japanese bomber, which burst into flames as it was shot down. The 'plane crashed into a house in Siaotungmen killing all the five occupants and setting fire to a number of houses.

Wounded Chinese Saved

One Chinese pilot who was apparently wounded, managed to land his machine safely at the Ming Palace aerodrome in the midst of the battle. He suffered only slight injury to his cheek.

By 3 p.m. the sky was left to the Chinese pursuit 'planes.

Chinese authorities here state it has been confirmed that five Japanese 'planes were shot down in the Nanking area to-day, two light bombers being brought down this morning and two pursuit 'planes and one bomber this afternoon.

This morning two light bombers bombed Soochow station and then went towards Chinkiang but Chinese 'planes are believed to have quickly surrounded them and shot them down.

In the fights this afternoon, one Japanese pursuit 'plane is claimed shot down at Siaotungmen, outside the east water gate, while another was brought down to the east of the athletic stadium in the Mauscleum Park.

One of the Japanese pursuit 'planes which was shot down, fell two blocks outside the south gate, attracting a large crowd.

(Continued on page 10)

Japan's Opium Policy Seen As Sad Commentary

Tokyo Militarists Taken to Task by "The Times"

MENACE TO WORLD IN SPONSORED TRAFFIC

London, Oct. 12.

"It is disquieting to learn that a nation, which still professes a desire to regenerate the Far East by its example, should be so blind to the moral and physical damage which is being wrought under its aegis," says an editorial in "The Times" to-day, referring to Japan, on the report of the League of Nations Committee on traffic in narcotics. The report has just reached England and the United States.

The Chinese of North China and Manchoukuo are the principal sufferers from this deplorable state of affairs, the editorial proceeds.

At Harbin and Fuchiatien there were lately over a hundred licensed opium saloons and about a thousand heroin dens.

In single street in the Japanese Concession in Tientsin, there are more than 50 heroin shops, where unadulterated heroin can be purchased at one-tenth of the prices now being fetched in Egypt.

It is now calculated, "The Times" states, that 90 per cent. of the world's illicit white drugs come from Manchoukuo and those provinces in North China which the Japanese are over-running. Tientsin has been the centre of a vast distributive trade conducted under Japanese official protection.

On the other hand, in Japan and Korea the laws against the sale and cultivation of narcotics are strictly enforced and drug addiction is rare.

Menace to the World

There are limits, however, "The Times" points out, to the absorptive capacity of these Chinese, as the drug habit impoverishes its victims, and large-scale production of narcotics requires an expanding market. Here lies the danger to other countries.

"Here, too," the journal declares, "lies a new danger to the prestige of Japan, which is already gravely impaired by the ruthless violence of its militarists.

"No government, however powerful," "The Times" concludes, "can afford to incur the suspicion that it encourages the development of disreputable industries on an unprecendented scale."—Reuter.

SINO-JAPANESE "WAR" CUTS DOPE RUNNING

Washington, Oct. 11.

The Sino-Japanese conflict has shown a marked effect upon narcotic smuggling on the west coast, the Treasury Department said to-day. Narcotic prices have increased twenty to 25 per cent. with attempted smuggling sharply reduced, officials stated.—United Press.

RAILWAY WORKERS PRAISED

Gen. Chiang Impressed by Devotion to Duty

Nanking, Oct. 12.

The heroism and dutifulness demonstrated by all staff members and workers on various government railways since the beginning of hostilities have won the praise of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek who in a message to Mr. Chang Kia-ngau, Minister of Railways, asked that they be fittingly commended.

The Generalissimo was particularly appreciative of the calmness and fortitude of the railway staff workers during repeated Japanese air raids. He also took cognizance of their efficiency in affixing repairs to damaged tracks and in enabling prompt resumption of the train service.—Central News.

LINDBERGHS ARRIVE AT MUNICH

Munich, Oct. 12.

Col and Mrs. Charles Lindbergh arrived at the Munich aerodrome yesterday afternoon by private plane and were welcomed by Major Smith and Major Vannemann, respectively military and air attaché of the United States Embassy; and Baron von Koeppels, on behalf of the German Air Ministry. Col. Lindbergh and his wife motored from the aerodrome to Munich and from there to Lake Chiemsee where they will stay with friends. Col. Lindbergh is visiting Munich to attend the aeronautical congress of the Lilienthal Society.—Trans-Ocean.

Italian Troop Moves to Libya Rouse Interest

Self-Sufficiency Campaign to Be Intensified

IL DUCE URGES FASCISTS TO TIGHTEN BELTS

Rome, Oct. 12.

Italy's action in rapidly strengthening her garrison in Libya is arousing much speculation.

During the past three weeks, no less than 24,000 troops, or the equivalent of nearly two divisions, have been officially sent to Tripoli.

The explanation offered by official circles in Rome is that the troop sailings are in accordance with Signor Mussolini's decision in April to raise the strength of the Libya garrison to an army corps.

When the movement began, there were two divisions of Italian troops in Libya. As the equivalent of nearly two divisions has since been shipped, and as an Italian army corps consists of three divisions, foreign observers consider that either a fourth division will be constituted or that some of the troops will be sent elsewhere.

The latest batch to leave Italy numbered 5,700 men.

Self-Sufficiency Campaign

Intensification of the self-sufficiency campaign in Italy was foreshadowed yesterday by Signor Mussolini in an address before the Central Corporative Committee of the Economic General Staff. Il Duce ordered all Italians to tighten their belts and do without foreign products.

The Minister of Corporations, Signor Lantini, said the Committee was elaborating two plans. The first would ensure self-sufficiency before 1941, and the other looked farther ahead.

Meanwhile, a reproach to the "alarmist press in great democracies" is contained in a semi-official bulletin stating that Italian volunteers in Spain are infinitely less numerous than the foreign press pretends.

"It is grotesque," the communique declares, "to speak of 110,000 men, as the French press does. The threat of opening the Pyrenees frontier causes no special concern to Italy. Such a situation would be examined with complete calm."—Reuter.

BRITISH CABINET'S STUDY OF REPLY

Preparation for Re-Assembly of Parliament Made

London, Oct. 11.

This morning the Prime Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, presided over a Cabinet committee to review Parliamentary business in the new session. Parliament reassembles on Thursday week when there will be a fulldress debate in the House of Commons on the international situation. The King will open the new session to-morrow fortnight.

A further stage in the consideration of the Italian reply on foreign intervention in the Spanish civil war, will be reached to-day with the return of the Foreign Secretary, who has been absent over the week-end on a visit to Balmoral. It is assumed by the newspapers that Mr. Eden will report to the cabinet on Wednesday on the Italian Note and the result of the preliminary consultations with the French Government.—Wireless through Reuter.

FRENCH LEADERS STUDY ITALIAN REPLY

Action in Co-Operation with Britain Over Spain

Paris, Oct. 12.

M. Yvon Delbos, Foreign Minister, conferred yesterday with the Premier, M. Camille Chautemps, and the Vice-Premier, M. Leon Blum. He later received the British Ambassador in Paris, Sir Eric Phipps.

It is believed that during both consultations, Italy's rejection of the Franco-British note, inviting her to attend a tripartite conference on the Spanish problem, was discussed and the French attitude in that connection will probably be fixed during the cabinet meeting on Thursday in agreement with Great Britain.

Official circles here believe Italy's rejection of the Anglo-French proposal is tantamount to a refusal to withdraw her volunteers from Spain.—Havas.

U.S. IDEAL OF FREE PEOPLES

Conscience Put Before Brute Strength, Says President

Washington, Oct. 12.

Broadcasting in celebration of Pulaski Day, President Roosevelt today paid tribute to Poland's struggle for freedom, which he cited as typical of the American ideal of free peoples.

"We, as a nation, seek spiritual union with all who love freedom," the President said. "Composed of many bloods, diverse in national origins, we stand before the world to-day as one people united in a common determination. That determination is to uphold the ideal human society which makes conscience superior to brute strength—an ideal that would substitute freedom for force among the governments of the world."—United Press.

OVERTHROW OF YUGOSLAV CABINET RUMOURED

Vienna, Oct. 12.

A movement in Yugoslavia to establish a military dictatorship and overthrow the week-old cabinet of the Premier, Dr. Milan Stoyadinovich, has been organized by a group of army generals, reliable reports from Belgrade said to-day. The generals are said to be using M. Stoyadinovich's defiance of the Greek Church over the new Vatican Concordat as the basis for the revolt.—United Press.

CAR CONVOY OF BRITISH FIRED ON BY JAPANESE

Dive Into Ditch Escapes Aeroplanes

AVIATORS EXPLAIN

Notified Route Was Not That Taken

One of a convoy of three British embassy cars which were on their way from Nanking to Shanghai was fired upon by a Japanese aeroplane at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as the convoy was in the neighbourhood of Minghong. Though the car was badly damaged, there were no casualties. Flight Lieut. S. S. Murray, the Assistant Air Attaché, was a passenger in the car which was hit, along with Captain W. L. Shinn of the China Navigation Co., and Messrs, Brayham and C. Marshall. Flight Lieut. Murray was the only official in the party.

The attack was made by two Japanese planes, which swooped down over the cars which were distinctly marked with large Union Jacks painted on their roofs. It was also understood yesterday that notice had been given to the Japanese authorities that the convoy would be making the journey to Shanghai.

A member of the staff of the Soviet embassy, M. Shahoff, and a lady had been picked up by the convoy about ten minutes before the shooting occurred. They had been found beside the road in a stranded car and were being given a lift into Shanghai.

The car which was shot at was abandoned on the Minghong Road, it is understood, while the party came on to Shanghai in the two remaining vehicles.

Warned by the swoop of the aeroplanes that they were about to be shot at, all in the cars dived for a ditch near by, where they took shelter until the machine-gunning, which was very brief, was over. An official investigation into the incident was begun by the British embassy shortly after the party's arrival in Shanghai.

Japanese Version

The following version of the incident was issued by the Japanese Domei News Agency last night:—

Failure of two cars, carrying British subjects, to display prominently the Union Jack while proceeding from Nanking to Shanghai, late last night was blamed by Japanese naval aviators for their attack on the vehicles at a point about two miles south of Minghong yesterday afternoon.

The cars, Domei learned, were proceeding on a route not specified in the preliminary information conveyed to the Japanese authorities by the British Consulate-General in Shanghai regarding the projected course to be followed by the vehicles.

Moreover, it was pointed out, the notification stated that three cars, all prominently displaying the British flag would comprise the convoy. Only two cars were, however, involved in yesterday afternoon's incident.

The cars, the fliers told Domei, "could only be regarded as Chinese military vehicles" as they were painted in a yellowish colour and, moreover, did not carry in a clearly visible manner an identifying symbol.

Japanese naval aircraft, returning from a bombing raid on Sungkiang, Domei learned, found the two cars proceeding towards Shanghai on the highway south of Minghong.

Vehicles Unidentifiable

Flying low, the Japanese aircraft attempted to identify the vehicles, which, from the air appeared to be Chinese military staff cars, according to the fliers. When no insignia, showing the neutral character of the cars could be discerned, the aircraft opened fire on the two automobiles.

The two cars, thereupon halted and their occupants jumped out waving British flags. The aircraft, therefore, ceased their attack and returned to their base, Domei learned.

British officials, Domei was told, informed the Japanese authorities that a convoy of three cars containing among others, British aviation officials, was intending to proceed from Nanking to Shanghai. All three cars, the notification was understood to have stated, would carry the British flag clearly displayed on their respective roofs.

Minghong, Japanese authorities pointed out last night, is an important Chinese military communications centre on the main road from Hangchow to Shanghai. Chinese reinforcements for Pootung are also understood by the Japanese authorities to be routed by way of Minghong.

MAJ.-GEN. MACARTHUR TO RETIRE

President Expresses Regret In Special Message

Washington, Oct. 11.

Maj.-Gen. Douglas MacArthur will retire from the U.S. Army on December 31, according to an announcement of the Secretary of War, Mr. Harry Woodring, issued here to-day.

Reason for the retirement of the General was not revealed. He intends to leave the Philippines to make his home in Milwaukee, it was said.

The War Department early to-day made public President Roosevelt's cable to the General in which the President expressed his regret and reluctance in approving the retirement. "Your record in war and peace has made a brilliant chapter in American history," the message concluded.—United Press.

JAPANESE EXPORT BAN MADE EFFECTIVE

Tokyo, Oct. 12.

Japanese import and export restrictions, recently announced, were made effective as of October 11, according to the official "Gazette" to-day. The actual prohibition applies principally to the export of munitions, economists observed.—United Press.

WAR OCTOPUS STRANGLING SMALL SHOPKEEPERS

Local Hostilities Cause Dead Loss to Keepers of Small Establishments: Gloomy Future Ahead

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

LIKE a nightmare octopus flinging cruel tentacles around its helpless victims, the local hostilities are slowly strangling Shanghai's trade, and causing a loss which can only be reckoned in millions of dollars. Among those who have been hit the most by the Shanghai "war" are those who can least afford to lose any of their business—the small shopkeepers, running their own establishments, depending entirely upon themselves, with only their small savings to back them, and only their own wits to make their business a paying concern.

A survey conducted by a "North-China Daily News" reporter yesterday revealed a truly tragic state of affairs among a representative selection of small shopkeepers. They are displaying "business as usual" notices outside their shops; but they alone know what a hard fight they have been having during the past two months to keep going at all, each week showing a substantial loss, each day proving a miserable failure, and revealing a more depressing prospect for the future. Still the "war" drags on and on relentlessly, and obtains a greater stranglehold on victims who have sunk all their savings in little businesses which were prosperous before the war began.

A cross-section of the small shop keeping community was made, in which seven establishments were visited. They ranged from a small silk store in Yates Road, which claimed to have lost $10,000 in the last two months, to a beer parlour near the Race Course, which was the only establishment visited to reveal a profit on the takings of the last eight weeks.

No Tourists

"Although a Chinese, I heartily wish that this war would end," stated the proprietor of the Yates Road Silk Store. "To give you an idea how much business we have lost since it began, our transactions prior to August 14 were from $400 to $500 a day. Now, we are lucky if we take as much as $20. We still receive extensive orders from New York, Washington, and other parts of the United States, but we cannot possibly fill them. We are relying entirely on old stock. We have bought nothing new since the war began.

"We obtain a lot of business, of course, from tourists who visit Shanghai. What tourists are there these days? That is only a part of our business that has gone west. We would still be doing well if it were not for the fact that practically all silk filatures in Shanghai have closed down, and the embroidery is done by Pootung women—you can draw your own conclusions. It is tantalizing to have order after order, and never to be able to supply more than a few garments at a time. When our present stock is finished, we are finished. I doubt whether the famous Yates Road dress shops can carry on for more than another two months."

A particularly tragic case was that of the proprietor of a formerly prosperous little bakery in Bubbling Well Road.

"Lost?" he exclaimed, "do you know how many customers I have lost? 300 in one night! I had built up my business until I had a good number of customers. Now, I have 47. The Nanking Road bombing swept all my business away in a few hours. Before, I was taking about $100 a day. Now I am taking a fifth of that sum. The British Army kept me going. I should have closed up the first week if it had not been for their patronage. I sunk all I had in this business, and it was doing exceptionally well until the crash came.

Lost for Good

"One way in which I have made a little money is through the husbands of women who have evacuated coming in here for a pork pie and a glass of beer. But this has not nearly made up for the loss of business caused by 300 of my customers evacuating. Some will never come back. Some have already come back, and are helping me to build up again, to a small degree. If I were not optimistic about the future, I would clear out right now."

A little hairdressing establishment in Bubbling Well Road was only carrying on because a 75 per cent. loss is better than a 100 per cent loss. "We are not even covering our rent," said the manager sadly, and somewhat bitterly, "and this is one of the best shopping centres in the Settlement. We cater exclusively to women, but both American and British women evacuated en bloc after August 14. The last two months have turned out a total loss so far as my business is concerned."

A chemist also in Bubbling Well Road reckoned that it would take him several years to recover from the blow dealt to his business by the Shanghai "war." "Many firms have raised their prices for patent preparations," he said, "and, of course, everyone wants cash. Many of my customers have gone away without paying up their accounts, and I have no means of getting the money, I cannot even trace them through their consulates. The money has simply departed with them. I was building up a line of business in the interior. Now, I can neither send my stuff out of Shanghai, nor obtain payment for it. I am existing entirely on old stock. When that is exhausted, I shall have to scout round and see what else I can pick up in Shanghai. If I can't obtain any stock here, I shall have to shut up shop."

Shoe Store May Close

A small shoe store was deserted but for the staff when visited by the "North-China Daily News" representative. "We have had no new consignment of shoes in for well over two months," explained the proprietor. "The last batch of shoes arrived off Shanghai on August 13. We could not get it up here, and had to ship it down to Hongkong. I have found that the business has fluctuated according to the various local incidents. Each serious incident has caused a drop of about 90 per cent. and during normal periods the loss has been about 50 per cent. The owner of this store is at present in Hongkong looking around for another place. We shall move down there if the present trouble does not very soon clear up."

People cannot even afford to have their photographs taken these days—and it takes pretty hard times to curb human vanity to that extent. "We are taking no artistic photographs whatever," said the manager of one of Shanghai's best known studios. "We did a little business at the time of the evacuation, when departing wives, daughters, etc., were photographed for the benefit of their husbands who were left behind. And we have also done a great many passport photographs. But our main business was photographing big weddings, dinners, etc. And there are no more of these nowadays. We are running at a dead loss, and shall be until the local situation clears up once more."

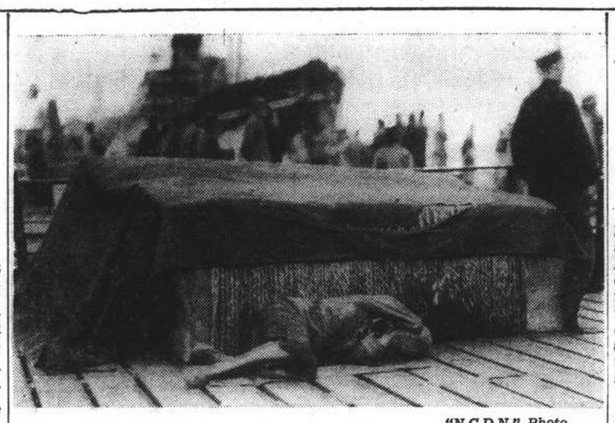
It was joy to come across an establishment which was actually making money after hearing six shop proprietors in succession describe unparalleled losses, and in some cases probable ruin. A pretty barmaid smilingly explained how the business of the bar for which she worked had risen by leaps and bounds since two weeks after hostilities began.

Beer is Profitable

"For two weeks we did no business at all," she said, "as we had to close at 10 p.m. Now, however, our customers, who consist mainly of foreign soldiers, have risen in number. The arrival of British and American reinforcements has given a great fillip to the sale of beer, on which we make most of our profits. Even the opening of new bars in the Central District has not affected us."

Men, evidently, must have their beer before shoes, medicine, photographs, or lingerie for their sweethearts.

The impression gained from this survey was that most small shops operating in Shanghai's main business centre are being run at a loss, and that the majority are only kept going for fear of greater losses if they close down. A few months' more, it is believed, will witness significant developments among local shop keepers, if the situation does not clear up within that time. Brave shop-owners cannot carry on indefinitely with no business passing, and no fresh stocks coming in.



"N.C.D.N." Photo.

THE LIVING AND THE DEAD TOGETHER

Typical of many of the grim scenes of war which are everyday sights in Shanghai these days is this picture of coffins containing the bodies of war victims waiting on a pontoon on the Bund to be taken to the native places of their inmates. Beside them sleeps an exhausted refugee, too done up to care where he finds rest so long as he is sheltered from the wind.

BOMBING OF WUSIH DEPLORED

Telegram Sent to Dr. Koo by Townspeople

The bombing of Wusih by Japanese planes on October 6 has been made the subject of a telegram sent to Dr. Wellington Koo, Chief Chinese Delegate to the League of Nations, in the joint name of the Wusih Labourers' Union, Chamber of Commerce, and Teachers' Association. The telegram read as follows:—

"Dropping thirty or more bombs and firing off machine guns Japanese aircraft bombarded Wusih on October 6 where there are no military establishments whatsoever existing. Thousands of inhabitants were killed and wounded, mostly labourer, women and children. Damage was done to factories and warehouses amounting to ten million dollars. Investigation and estimates are being made and the right for claiming reparations is reserved. Appeal to the League to take efficient measures for stopping Japanese barbarity and upholding international justice.

General Chiang Kai-shek has sent a message to the Minister of Railways, Mr. Chang Kia-ngau, in which the Generalissimo highy commended the spirit of devotion to duty and service displayed by the staff workers on the various national railways in the face of destructive activities conducted by the Japanese air force, says a Chinese report.

JAPANESE GIRL SPY ARRESTED

Woman Disguised as Man Behind Chinese Lines

A Japanese woman disguised as a man in a Chinese soldier's uniform was discovered near the Chinese front line on October 9, according to a man who worked for the Chinese troops and who has just returned to Shanghai from the front.

On the day in question, it is said, a Chinese sentry saw a soldier acting in a very suspicious manner not far from him. The sentry challenged this man, whereupon, the latter took to his heels. The sentry fired, bringing down the fleeing man. Upon examination, the wounded "soldier" was a Japanese girl, aged 8 or 19.

A paper giving her Japanese name and her "sodier's" rank was also found on her person. It appeared that the Japanese female had disguised herself as a Chinese soldier with the apparent intent to carry on espionage activities behind he Chinese lines, reports the Chinese press.

HO CHENG-CHUN TO GOVERN HUPEH

Concurrent Post as Chairman Formally Assumed

Hankow, Oct. 12.

Prevailed upon at last by the Central Government, General Ho Cheng-chun, Pacification Commissioner for Hupeh, assumed his concurrent post as chairman of the Hupeh Provincial Government yesterday morning.

The "minimum administrative policies" announced by the new governor include the cessation of all non-urgent projects, severe punishment of corrupt officials, the strengthening of local government organization and the promotion of productivity.

No personnel change is expected to take place in the provincial government.—Central News.

FUSILIER EXONERATED BY H'KONG COURT

Shanghai Court Martial Finding Quashed by Higher Tribunal

Hongkong, Oct. 11.

A British military court here to-day quashed the sentence of ninety days' detention recently imposed by the District Court Martial at Shanghai on Pvte. Wilfrid Dawson, of the Welch Fusiliers. Pvte. Dawson had been found guilty of negligently handling his revolver, which he permitted to go off on Sept. 4, fatally wounding another member of the Fusiliers, Pvte. George Evans.—United Press.

SWISS LOAN TO FRENCH NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Paris, Oct. 11.

An agreement was reached to-day with a group of Swiss banks for a loan of Swiss Fr. 200,000,000 to the French national railways. The interest on the loan is said to be four per cent. per annum.—Reuter.

MORE FUNDS NEEDED FOR RELIEF

C.I.F.R.C. Allocate Another Ten Thousand Dollars

The Executive Committee of the China International Famine Relief Commission recently made a second appropriation of $10,000 for war relief. The first appropriation of the same amount was allocated more than a month ago to various relief organizations for the care and evacuation of war refugees in Shanghai. In view of the fact that more than half a million of these refugees are still in Shanghai, the Commission considers it urgent that further funds should be made available and they will be allocated upon further survey of the local refugee situation.

According to reports received from the Commission's Shantung Provincial Committee, severe flood conditions exist in Liaochang, Ch'angch'ing, Licheng, Kuangjao, P'utai, Poshing, Lichin and Tungping in Shantung and Taming in Hopei. Most of these places are inundated by waters from the Yellow River, Chang Ho, Wei Ho, Makia Ho, Tuhai Ho, and Yufu Ho. Investigations are being carried out by local churches and it is expected that further reports of actual conditions will soon be sent in. To alleviate the sufferings of these flood victims, the China International Famine Relief Commission has appropriated a sum of $20,000 to meet the Shantung flood emergency. Meanwhile, the Shantung Committee is also raising funds locally.

STUDENTS HELP WAR SERVICE BODIES

Two Thousand Aiding Chinese Army in Many Ways

Working hand in glove with the Chinese Boy Scouts, the Shanghai Students' War Time Service Corps has been rendering valuable service to the Chinese defenders and war refugees since the outbreak of the hostilities.

Under the leadership of Mr. Pan Kung-chan, director of the local Social Affairs and Education Bureaux, the corps comprises no less than 2,000 members, all being students of various local schools, who are divided into six sections, namely, technical, communications, first aid, disease prevention, publicity and general affairs.

Girl members of the corps deliver "comfort" articles to the Chinese soldiers on the front every day and most of them serve as nurses in several base hospitals in the rear.

The corps has recently added a radio group to its communication section. Members of this group, after some training, will work in the war zones.

To meet demands in North China, the corps will shortly despatch a part of its members for active service there.—Central News.

FURTHER EXECUTIONS IN THE UKRAINE

Kiev, Oct. 11.

It is announced here that a further 22 persons have been executed in the Ukraine for sabotage of the grain harvest.—Trans-Ocean.

Men, Maidens and Yugoslav Cows

Why Styrian Yokels Were Wooing Waywardly

Vienna, Oct. 12.

Customs officials the world over have often been outwitted before and no doubt will continue so for a long time to come. Few such officers of the law, however, have been taken in quite so simply as those on the Austrian border in the province of Styria which runs with the Yugoslav frontier. The illegal traffic continued a long time but the truth, as always, came out at last.

It was first the anxious parents, then the anxious daughters, next the cattle-breeders' association and finally the Government who heard about the matter. The parents found their sons prone to marrying Yugoslav maidens while Styrian beauty languished. Finally the cattle breeders became annoyed and asked the Government to impose a tax on imported cows. The Government retorted that there was a tax on imported cattle. The cattle breeders, through the proper channels, conceded the truth of this, but finally made it clear that Styrian law allowed free entry for cattle brought as dowry. Hence it became clear that Styrian yokels were canny in their wayward wooing for not only were cows cheaper in Yugoslavia but the new wives made valid the importations of somewhat munificent "dowries" in herds of such cows. All that is changed now and Styrian maidens are courted more fervently to-day.—Havas.

STEEL PLATES REMOVED BY JAPANESE

Helpless Owner Watches Marines Load His Property in Trucks

Japanese marines were yesterday removing steel plates from godowns in the Hongkew area owned by Chinese, as had been threatened some days ago. The removal was witnessed by a large crowd standing on the south side of the creek, and from the balcony of residences thereabout, from one of which the owner of steel plates stored in 120 North Soochow Road had to watch helpless while his property was loaded on to two trucks and taken away. This incident occurred at 2 p.m. and is believed to be typical of a number of removals which have been going on in the district.

KING AND QUEEN END BALMORAL HOLDDAY

London, Oct. 11.

Enthusiastic crowds cheered the King and Queen at Ballater Station this evening when they entrained for the south at the end of 68 days' holiday at Balmoral. Mr. Anthony Eden, the Foreign Secretary, travelled by the Royal train.—Wireless through Reuter.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

Cause No. 4231
Civil No. 2110

C. F. WOLSIFFER, Trustee of China Realty Company, Federal Inc., U.S.A.
Plaintiff,
vs.
CHARLOTTE D. KINGSBURY
Defendant.

NOTICE OF SALE

1. Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the Decree of Foreclosure and sale made and entered on the 22nd day of September, 1937, in the above named Court at Shanghai in the cause above entitled, the undersigned, H. D. Rodger, as Special Master appointed by said decree, will offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder at King's Lynn Apartments, No. 9, Route Kaufmann, Shanghai, on Friday, October 29. 1937, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon the following Apartment House, land and premises, directed to be sold by said Decree, briefly described as follows:—

King's Lynn Apartments, No. 9, Route Kaufmann.

All that piece or parcel of land more particularly described as to location and area in United States Consular Title Deed numbered Three Thousand Three Hundred and Seventy Seven (U.S.3377) and having an area of Two mow No fun Five li Five Haou (M.2.0.5.5.) and situated at Routes Kaufmann and D'Arco, in the French Concession. Cad. Lot 13147K.

together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

2. The above mentioned King's Lynn Apartment house, land and premises will be sold in one parcel and as an entirety.

3. The highest bidder to be the purchaser and should dispute arise between two or more bidders, the said King's Lynn Apartment house, land and premises above described may be put up again for sale at the discretion of the Special Master.

4. The purchasers shall give their names and addresses and pay down Shanghai $5,000 in part payment, the total purchase prices to be paid for in full within twenty-four hours after the sale.

5. In case any bidder shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance by the Special Master, then the sum paid or deposited by such bidder shall be forfeited as agreed and liquidated damages for such failure and shall be applied toward payment of the expenses of a resale and for any other and further purposes which the Court may direct.

6. For further information as to the property to be sold and the title to be received on purchase thereof, reference should be made to the above mentioned foreclosure decree and to the above mentioned United States Consular Title Deed which can be inspected at the office of the undersigned.

H. D. RODGER,
Special Master
320 Szechuen Road, Shanghai
Dated: Shanghai, September 30, 1937.

FROM DAY TO DAY

DR. A. C. Bryson and wife and Messrs. I. McGilchrist, L. W. Walkinshaw and R. E. Rodger, left by the ss. Shengking yesterday for Tientsin.

MESSRS. E. A. C. Shrimpton, C. King, B. Laney, H. Ross and E. T. Collins will leave for Hongkong today by the ss. Kanchow.

Members of the Shanghai Paper Importers Association are reminded of the meeting on Friday, October 15 at 6 p.m. in the French Club. All members are requested to be present.

ANY firms or individuals who may be interested in removing cargo or goods from the Chapel District are requested to get in touch with Mr. J. Alexander at H. B. M. Consulate-General, as soon as possible.

ADMIRAL Esteva, formerly commanding French Naval forces in the China seas and now in command of the French Navy patrolling the Mediterranean, and M. Georges Padoux, Counsellor to the Chinese Government, have been decorated by the Chinese Government with the "Order of the Brilliant Jade, with Blue Cravat."

The Health Report of the French Municipality for the week ending October 9, shows that the total number of deaths from all causes amongst the foreign and Chinese population in the Concession were—Foreigners 2 and Chinese 598. Deaths from notifiable diseases amongst the foreigners were—Cholera 1, and Chinese, Cholera 16 and Dysentery 4.

The Shanghai Municipal Council Health Report for the week ending midnight October 9, shows that the total number of deaths from all causes amongst the foreign and Chinese population in the Settlement were—Foreigners 6, and Chinese 1,240. Deaths from notifiable diseases were: Chinese, Cholera 48; Dysentery 47; Tuberculosis and Typhoid Fever 13 each; Measles 7; Diphtheria 3 and Cerebro-spinal Fever, Beri-beri and Malaria 1 each.

The programme for the Symphony Concert in the Lyceum Theatre, on Sunday at 5.15 p.m. is as follows:—

Soloists: Prof. A. Foa, Violin
J. Ullstein, 'Cello....P. Berfulin, Piano
1.—(a) Choral "O Man thy grievous sin bemoan" (Instrumentated by V. Gui)
(b) Suite (Instrumentated by A. Honegger) .....Bach
2.—Symphony No. 1 in c op. 68..Brahms
3.—Triple—Concerto Op. 56 in C Beethoven
for Violin, 'Cello and Pianoforte with Orchestra.

MR. ROOSEVELT THANKED FOR SPEECH

Appreciation Cabled by Public Bodies in Kwangtung

Canton, Oct. 12.

A joint telegram expressing gratification over his recent speech against Japanese aggression in China was despatched to President Franklin Roosevelt by various public organizations in Kwangtung yesterday.

Hope was expressed in the telegram that the American Chief Executive would give effective assistance to China in order to check the ruthless acts of the aggressor and to preserve world peace.—Central News.

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Doc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Streatham.

SCIATICA—"The severe attacks of sciatica from which I have suffered have entirely disappeared."—S. J. L. Hendon.

"A presumptuous scepticism which rejects facts without examining them to see if they are real, is more blameworthy than an irrational credulity. The reasonable man is open to conviction."

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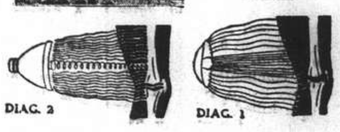

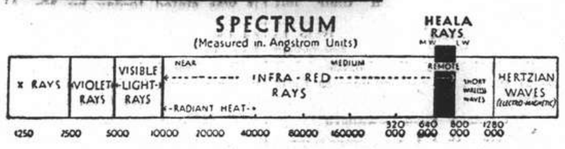

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AGENTS WANTED

Netherlands Ship Sailing To-day With 450 Aboard

Tjikembang off to Hongkong and Batavia

THREE LLOYD TRIESTINO LINERS DUE

A very large crowd will be gathered in and around the Customs Jetty early this morning, for nearly 450 passengers are to board a tender and sail under the flag of the Netherlands down to Woosung, where they are to be transferred to the Java-China-Japan Line ss. Tjikembang for Hongkong and Batavia. The Tjikembang was to arrive at the "safe anchorage" at an early hour this morning, and will be sailing in the afternoon.

The tender will leave the Customs Jetty with passengers and their baggage promptly at 8 o'clock this morning, and should be back again by 4 o'clock this afternoon with a number of disembarking passengers. No naval escort will be provided for the journey to and from the ship, but the tender will carry both the British and the Netherlands flags, which will be displayed in prominent positions.

Other sailings to-day include two Indo-China ships, the Chaksang, which sails from Hunts Wharf at noon for Swatow and Hongkong, and the Fausang, which sails at the same hour for Tsingtao, Chefoo and Tientsin, from the Peking Road Jetty.

The Blue Funnel ss. Talthybius, from Pacific Coast ports, will arrive in the Whangpoo River on Monday, and will tie up at the Kwanghwa Wharf, Gough Island, to load oil in bulk and to take on general cargo. The Talthybius will leave again with passengers on Tuesday for Pacific Coast ports, via Dairen and Japan ports.

The agents, Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, take pride in the fact that this is the third Blue Funnel vessel to arrive at Woosung within one month, the others having been the Antenor, (September 18), and the Hector, (October 4).

Italian Ships Due

Three Lloyd Triestino liners are due off Woosung in the near future. They are the mv. Victoria, which is expected to arrive here on October 17, the mv. Fusijama expected about October 15, and the mv. Himalaya, due in about November 20.

A number of Butterfield & Swire vessels are scheduled to leave for northern and southern ports during the next few days. The ss. Taiyuan leaves for Tsingtao, Chefoo and Weihaiwei at 6 a.m. to-morrow. The ss Kenchow leaves for Swatow and Hongkong to-day at 9 a.m. The ss. Kaying, also bound for the south, leaves at noon to-morrow for Amoy, Hongkong and Haiphong. Other ships leaving are the Hsin Peking, bound for Ningpo, which sails at 3 p.m. on Friday; the Wuhu, which leaves at 8 a.m. to-day for Tungchow; and the Wusueh, which leaves at 8 a.m. on Sunday for Tungchow. There are five sailings each week from Chinkiang to Hankow and return.

The Taiyuan is scheduled to arrive at the French Bund about noon to-day.

A.F.O.L. TO EXPEL C.I.O. UNIONS

Effort to Force President Roosevelt to Take Sides

Denver, Oct. 11.

The American Federation of Labour in convention here to-day voted to expel the Committee for Industrial Organization and demanded that American political leaders choose between the A.F.O.L. and the C.I.O. This was construed as an attack on President Roosevelt's efforts to remain impartial in the labour controversy.

Developments to-day included adoption of a policy of holding the door open to the rank and file desiring to rejoin the A.F.O.L. and to punish insurgent leaders; initiation of a political machine to fight the Non-Partisan League of Mr. John L. Lewis, chairman of the C.I.O.; the charge that Mr. Lewis was uniting the Communist doctrine with his own political ambitions, coupled with the warning that the C.I.O. would aid Russia if the Soviet Union goes to war.

The charge was also made that several state governors and Federal agencies had aided the C.I.O. and that the Michigan W.P.A. was a recruiting ground for C.I.O. Attacks were made from the floor of the Convention on the Secretary of Labour, Miss Frances Perkins; the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Henry A. Wallace; and the Postmaster-General, Mr. James Farley, as well as sarcastic allusions to President Roosevelt's "famous bedtime stories."—United Press.

JAPANESE HIT BACK AT SOVIETS

Saghalien Firms Discharge Russian Workers

Tokyo, Oct. 12.

Retaliating alleged oppression by the Soviet Government, two important Japanese concerns in north Saghalien have discharged thousands of employees, a vast percentage of whom were Soviet nationals, the "Yomiuri" reported to-day.

The North Saghalien Mining Co., discharged 1,700 workers, and the North Saghalien Petroleum Co., discharged 2,500 seasonal and 1,000 regular employees. Of this number, the daily said, respectively 2,000 and 400 were Soviet citizens.—Domei.

COMMITTEE CO-ORDINATING WORK OF EVACUATION

As per List No. 26	$146,753.82
P. C. Matthews	30.00
M. Chapeaux	10.00
C. Baboud	20.00
Anonymous	10.00
C. P. S. & W. D. P. C. Stores Staffs	13.00
	$146,836.82

(signed) N. H. Lacey
Hon. Secretary.

British Hospital in Spain Destroyed

Valencia, Oct. 12.

The first foreign hospital established in Republican Spain, that founded by a British medical unit under Lord Churchill in September 1936, was wiped out during yesterday's Nationalist air raid on Granen, in south Huesca and 12 miles from the nearest front. The building, a converted farm house, contained 150 beds catering to Republican and Nationalist wounded. It was razed to the ground a few minutes after the patients had been moved to safety.—Reuter.

U.S. CONSUL GENERAL SHOT IN BEIRUT

Assassin Angered by Refusal of Passport to America

Beirut, Oct. 11.

Mr. J. Theodore Marriner, 45, American Consul-general here, was assassinated to-day by an Armenian named Karayan, angered because he was refused a passport to visit the United States.

Standing in a doorway of a narrow, crooked street, which forced the Consul's car, in which Mr. Marriner was travelling, to proceed slowly, the assassin fired six shots. The consul was struck in the head, breast and thigh.

Mr. Marriner's chauffeur captured the Armenian with the aid of bystanders and they administered a terrific beating before the arrival of police. The police will charge Karayan with murder but they said that insanity prevailed in the murderer's family. The police also said it was reported that the Armenian was once a naturalized American.

It was said Mr. Marriner was not personally responsible for the refusal of the passport but that the attachés of the consulate had refused the issue because insanity prevailed in the murderer's family.—United Press.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE TO CHINA

Double Tenth Congratulations Sent to Mr. Lin Sen

Washington, Oct. 11.

The State Department to-day made public President Roosevelt's telegram of congratulation to Mr. Lin Sen, Chairman of the Chinese National Government, on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the Chinese Republic.

"My fellow countrymen join me in extending, to your Excellency and the people of China, sincere felicitations on this National anniversary," the telegram said.—United Press.

OBITUARY

Mr. Ogden Mills

New York, Oct. 11.

Mr. Ogden Livingston Mills, Secretary of the Treasury during President Hoover's administration, died to-day at the age of 53.

Mr. Mills served with the American Expeditionary Force in France during the World War. He practised law extensively in New York City, and was a director of numerous concerns. He was a member of the 67th to 69th Congresses.—Reuter.

CHOLERA STATISTICS

The following is a table giving the total number of proven cases of cholera, and deaths caused by cholera since the outbreak of the disease on August 30 this year. These cholera cases have been confirmed, by bacteriological examination, in hospitals situated in the International Settlement, and include all cases and deaths up to and including October 10 and 11:—

	Cases		Deaths	
	Oct. 10	Oct. 11	Oct. 10	Oct. 11
Residents of International Settlement	795	845	285	292
Residents of French Concession	183	192	64	64
Residents of Outlying Chinese Areas	136	141	32	32
No fixed abode (presumably refugees)	175	183	53	56
	1,289	1,361	434	444

The total number of clinically suspected cases in Settlement hospitals, also up to October 11, was 2,613; this total includes the 1,361 confirmed cases mentioned in the above table.

It is reiterated that the above figures are for cases treated in International Settlement hospitals only.

LIBERTY BOND CAMPAIGN

Enclosing his title deeds for over ten *mow* of land in the western district of Shanghai as a furthur contribution to the Liberty Bonds Fund, Mr. Yoh Pao-tsing, well-known Shanghai businessman, in a communication addressed yesterday to the national committee, stated that he did not wish to receive bonds in exchange for his land which he was glad to surrender to the government to be disposed of at the discretion of the committee. It was learned that previously Mr. Yoh had deposited with the committee his savings account together with many gold and silver articles of value as his contribution to the fund for national defence. It is believed that inasmuch as Mr. Yoh has declined to accept Liberty Bonds in exchange for his property, some appropriate public commendation by the Government of his patriotism will be forthcoming from Nanking.

BELGIAN COMMUNISTS ASKS FOR BOYCOTT

Brussels, Oct. 11.

At to-day's session of the congress of the Belgian Socialist party, the delegates were practically unanimous in rejecting the suggested organization of a Popular Front on the French model, with participation of the Communists so long as the terrorist regime continued in Soviet Russia. The congress also adopted a resolution favouring all boycott movements against Japan and another resolution demanding that the Belgian government should openly support the Spanish Republicans.—Trans-Ocean.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S "FIRESIDE CHAT"

Washington, Oct. 11.

The White House to-day announced that the President's 'fireside chat' would deal with six subjects. The report indicated that President Roosevelt intends to present a comprehensive review of the entire national situation.—United Press.

Sporting News

MIGHT AS WELL SAIL DINGHIES FOR THE AMERICA'S CUP

Sopwith Scorns Suggestions for New, Less Expensive Class for International Race

London, Sept. 6.

MR. T. O. M. Sopwith, who has spent a small fortune in two unsuccessful attempts to win the America's Cup with J class yachts, has scoffed the idea prevalent in the United States that future competition will be with smaller boats.

"Might as well sail for it in dinghies," he said.

"The America's Cup should be sailed for by the biggest class available. It is time to look for a new class when you want an extra class or when a present class is moribund. The J class is far from moribund for you have several fine J sloops so why wreck it?"

There have been suggestions that a smaller sloop would widen competition for the trophy which America has held since 1851.

The approximate cost of building and racing a J Boat, the largest of racing sloops, in an America's Cup contest is U.S. 500,000.

L Class Advanced

Many feel there would be stronger international competition if the future Cup races were sailed with L class boats, whose 65 ft. 4 in. waterline still comes within the 65 ft. minimum required by the Cup's deed of gift, and which cost U.S. $125,000, to build and race, a quarter of the bigger class.

Support for the smaller class quickly came from Nova Scotia where the Minister of Highways, Mr. A. S. MacMillan, said that he would like to see some Nova Scotian club or squadron issue a challenge, perhaps in 1939, if the next cup racing might be with a smaller type.

Bluenose, famous queen of the North Atlantic fishing fleet which has visited English waters recently, was from the design of Mr. W. J. Roue, of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Re-opening of the J and L class situation recalls that some months ago four British yachtsmen came to the United States on behalf of the Yacht Racing Association of Great Britain to discuss the possible adoption of class L sloops as the large racing division of the future.

British Support

Considerable interest has been added by recurrent reports that King George VI might build to the class if it was adopted in England. Prominent yacht owners in English waters are also reported to be ready to build into the class.

In 1935 the New York Yacht Club expressed a desire to continue America's Cup racing with the distinctive J class when Mr. C. Richard Fairey challenged specifying a Class K yacht only slightly smaller than the present J class. He withdrew his challenge in deference to the wishes of the New York Yacht Club, though the class was eligible to compete. That challenge was sent by the Royal London Yacht Club.

Ranger and Endeavour II, this year's Cup boats, were built practically to the 87 feet waterline limit for Cup racing.

The smallest cup challenger and defender in length were the Atlanta and Mischief in 1881. Mischief, slightly smaller than Atlanta, was 61 ft. long on the water. Six years later the present deed of gift affecting the America's Cup set a 65 ft. waterline minimum.—Reuter.

TOMMY FARR'S RICH EXPECTATIONS

Hopes to Earn £100,000 in America Next Year

CHALLENGES SCHMELING TO "COME AND FIGHT"

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Oct. 12.

Tommy Farr, British and Empire heavyweight champion, arrived back home to-day from the United States, where he enhanced his reputation considerably by losing narrowly to Joe Louis on points.

He said he was returning to America before Christmas to start earning what he estimated to be a fortune of £100,000.

The Welshman was unable to say whether he would fight in England before his departure. It depended upon whether a suitable opponent could be found.

Ready for Schmeling

Before he left New York for Montreal, Tommy Farr issued a challenge to the German, Max Schmeling, to "come on and fight."

"Schmeling is supposed to be looking around for warming-up fights before he meets Louis for the world title, and I am ready to fight him now," said Farr. "I am waiting on his doorstep, ready to accommodate him whenever he likes."

Then, with a twinkle in his eye, Farr continued: "In that case there would be no Louis fight for him."

Farr stated that he was willing to put up a substantial side-bet on his chances if Schmeling did likewise.

"I want to meet Schmeling," said Farr, "and show people just how good or bad he is. Schmeling has done too much muscling around. More fighting and less negotiating ought to be his policy.

"I predict that Louis will beat him next time. Louis is a very fine fighter."—Reuter.

FORTHCOMING BOUT FOR SCHMELING

Will Fight Foord or Walter Neusel in Hamburg

Berlin, Oct. 12.

Max Schmeling will box at Hamburg at the end of January or beginning of February according to to-day's "Voelkischer Beobachter." His opponent is to be either the South African, Ben Foord, or the German, Walter Neusel.

In spite of his unfavourable showing against Farr, Baer and Neusel, Pen Foord is nevertheless regarded as a promising boxer and Neusel will become an important candidate should he defeat the New Zealander Maurice Strickland on October 19 at the Wembley Stadium.

Following his Hamburg fight, Schmeling will go to America and, in preparation for his championship bout with Joe Louis, will have one bout in New York for which no opponent has been selected yet. He will however not be one of the boxers participating in the elimination for the right to challenge for the title.—Trans-Ocean.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE PROBABLES

London, Oct. 12.

The following are the probable starters, with their jockeys, for the Cambridgeshire Stakes, which is to be run at Newmarket to-morrow over a distance of one mile, one furlong:—

Dan Bulger (Weston), Daytona (Beary), Thankerton (Harry Wragg), Kant (Pat Beasley), Fairplay (Maher), Allegiance (Sam Wragg), Laureat (Middleton), St. Magnus (Robertson), Never Surprised (Gordon Richards), Spot Barred (Steve Donoghue), Moody (Gethin), Lady of Shalott (Blackshaw), Couvert (Cliff Richards), Pylon (Wing), Noble King (D. Smith), Edgehill (Christie), Esquemeling (Lynch), Nadushka (Burns), Celestial Way (Sprague), Artists Prince (Richardson), Vesington River (Lacey), Gallalane (E. Smith), Redshaw (Power), Scarlett Princess (Evans), Le Ksar (Semblatt), Pampas Grass (Leeson), Inchkeith (Nevett), Zaimis (Gilbert), Squadron Castle (———), Axle Tree (———), Streamstown (———), Reward (———). —Reuter.

GREETINGS TO FAMOUS OLD MILER

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Oct. 12.

W. G. George, the famous miler who covered the distance in 4 min. 12¾ sec. in 1886 and saw the record last for very many years, celebrated his golden wedding yesterday. In an inundation of congratulations, were greetings from His Majesty the King, Lord Lonsdale, Lord Burleigh, Lord Desmond and other notables.

Two new English amateur cycling records were made at Herne Hill recently by E. V. Mills (Addiscombe Cycling Club) when he beat the British Amateur one mile standing start unpaced record, his time being 2 min 1 1-5 sec. He also created new figures for three quarters of a mile, accomplishing a time of 1 min 29 4/5 sec.

STEELE AND APOSTOLI ARE MATCHED

New, York, Oct. 11.

Freddie Steele, middleweight champion of the world, signed up to-day to meet Fred Apostoli, clever Italian-American fighter from San Francisco, in a non-title bout at the Madison Square Garden on November 12.

Fred Apostoli recently gained fame by scoring a T.K.O. victory over Marcel Thil, European middleweight champion, in the Carnival Night of Champions staged by Mike Jacobs, boxing promoter of the Twentieth Century Sporting Club.—United Press.

Mr. A. E. Machin, one of the best known A.A.A. timekeepers in the country, died in Birmingham recently. He was presiding at a meeting of the Midland Counties A.A.A. and died shortly afterwards. He was also a life-president of the A.A.A., and was on the selection committee of the International Board.

HUGE BUSINESS OF LEAGUE SOCCER

Hotspurs' Expenditure Over £40,000 Last Year

PLAYERS AND TRAINERS SEEK HIGHER WAGES

London, Sept. 16.

The demand put forward by the Football Players and Trainers Association for higher rates of pay has been accorded much prominence and promoted much discussion in the football world.

Many agree with the views expressed by the association. They argue that outstanding performers and personalities in any game are entitled to remuneration according to their drawing power.

And there is a great deal to be said for this viewpoint. Alex James, who recently retired from the game, came to Arsenal from Preston North End at a transfer fee of £9,000.

By his uncanny skill, unusual personality, even partly by the eccentric cut of his shorts, James became one of the biggest individual attractions in the history of soccer.

He drew thousands to the Arsenal matches, and the club got their money back on him many times over.

Players' £8 A Week

The maximum wage for a professional footballer is £8 per week and in the close season £6 per week. In addition, he is paid £2 for a League match won and £1 for a draw.

A further bonus may be distributed by the four leading clubs in the First and Second Divisions, varying from about £20 per man, the top club, to £8 per man, the fourth club.

There are also bonuses for wins in the F. A. Cup, and on top of that the club winning the Cup, the runners-up, the other semi-finalists, and each club beaten in round six may distribute a certain amount of talent money.

For the Cup winners this works out to about £20 per man, including one reserve.

The maximum figure for player benefits, after five years unbroken service with one club, is £650, and if, as so often happens, a player is transferred before the lapse of that time, he is allowed an accrued share of benefit money.

So, the possible earnings of the highest grade of professional may amount to wages £400, bonuses (about £100), proportion of benefit £130; total £630.

Outside his wages, bonuses, and so on, the star player may make money in other ways, including signed articles for the papers, etc.

But £630 a year, plus trimmings, does not seem a lot of money for a great expert. He is only a star for a limited time and he cannot hold the stage when his legs lag and he requires to take frequent "breathers" during a match.

The other side of the football picture is revealed by the League clubs' published balance sheets.

In the average season 25 of the 88 League clubs made a profit.

The richest clubs in the country are said to be Tottenham Hotspur, Everton, Arsenal and Aston Villa.

Arsenal Stadium and the buildings are worth perhaps £250,000, but Arsenal, for all their wonderful gates, owe very large sums on loan.

Tottenham Hotspur say that last season they paid in wages and salaries of staff £16,625. They expended over £12,000 in connection with the engagement of players, and the amount of their entertainment tax was £8,000.

The travelling and hotel expenses were £3,575. That is a total of over £40,000.

There was a further expenditure under the head of ground expenses, wages, upkeep, repairs and renewals of £4,990. And there was a loss on the season of £4,851.

It is a point of those who demand increased pay for players that clubs pay huge figures in transfer fees. But, with few exceptions, the money so paid goes to needy clubs, and it enables them to meet the wages bill of players on their books.

These needy clubs, mainly in the Third Division of the League, operate almost entirely at a loss. They are able to carry on because, from time to time, they strike lucky in young players and are able to transfer them at a substantial sum. The rich clubs would be nowhere without the young talent discovered and developed by clubs which are starved for cash.

On the matter of increased wages there are probably no more than a dozen clubs in the entire League which could afford to pay more, and there would certainly be even less who would wish to pay more.—Reuter.

WORLD'S LARGEST STADIUM

Britain's Super Show House At Earl's Court

London, Aug. 25.

The largest exhibition and entertainment centre in the world, a magnificently designed new building, costing £1,500,000 is rapidly nearing completion at Earl's Court.

When it opens in the autumn it will be the super show house of Britain, a towering 118 ft. arena on a 12 acre site. It is a three-sided structure, 900 ft. long on one side, 700 ft. on the others.

For events such as boxing 25,000 to 30,000 seats can be provided. The storage space previously occupied for these seats is then converted into a garage, with room for 2,000 cars.

Mr. John Harding, manager of the National Sporting Club, who is to have charge of the boxing arrangements, is already negotiating for the appearance of leading boxers at Earl's Court this winter.—Reuter.

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CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES

TO-DAY — Newmarket, 1m. 1 furlong

7-1	DAN BULGER	Sir Abe Bailey	Cottrill	4	9	1	Weston
25-1	THANKERTON	Mrs. J. Shand	G. Armstrong	4	9	0	H. Wragg
100-7	DAYTONA	Sir G. Bullough	J. Jarvis	4	8	12	Beary
35-1	LE KSAR	M. E. de St. Alary	France	3	8	10	
33-1	KANT II	Mr. G. Wildenstein	D. Waugh	5	8	9	P. Beasley
18-1	FAIRPLAY	Mr. R. Middlemas	P. Allen	4	8	7	Maher
20-1	ALLEGIANCE	Mr. H. B. Leach	H. Leach	3	8	0	Simpson
40-1	PHAKOS	Mr. Edward Esmond	J. Jarvis	3	7	13	E. Smith
28-1	LAUREAT II	Mr. M. H. Benson	Whitaker	5	7	13	Middleton
	PAMPAS GRASS	Col. W. F. Story	Elsey	5	7	12	
40-1	ST. MAGNUS	Ld. Derby	C. Leader	4	7	12	Robertson
22-1	NEVER SURPRISED	Ld. Portal	Fred Butters	3	7	12	G. Richards
	BEL AETHEL	D. of Norfolk	Gilpin	4	7	11	
35-1	SPOT BARRED	Sir P. Loraine	Ireland	3	7	11	S. Donoghue
35-1	MOODY	Mr. M. H. Benson	Whitaker	4	7	10	Nevett
	GALLALANE	Mr. T. F. Blackwell	Barlin	3	7	8	
22-1	LADY OF SHALOTT	Mr. H. R. Mosenthal	R. Adams	3	7	7	Blackshaw
40-1	INCHKEITH	Mr. W. H. Thorpe	M. Peacock	4	7	6	
50-1	COUVERT	Mr. H. C. Blagrave	Blagrave	4	7	6	C. Richards
40-1	PYLON II	Mrs. C. Y. Bennett	Holland	4	7	6	Wing
50-1	NOBLE KING	Sir Alfred Butt	Fk. Butter	4	7	5	D. Smith
33-1	STREAMSTOWN	Maj. J. Harold Cayzer	B. Rochfort	3	7	5	
20-1	EDGEHILL	Ld. Rosebery	J. Jarvis	4	7	4	Carr
	FIELDFARE	Lt.-Col. Giles Loder	Gilpin	3	7	4	
66-1	SCARLET PRINCESS	Mr. H. D. Peacock	H. Peacock	4	7	3	
18-1	NADUSHKA	Mr. G. H. Fairhurst	Gilpin	3	7	1	Burns
100-6	ESQUEMELING	Mr. J. A. de Rothschild	F. Pratt	4	7	1	Lynch
35-1	CELESTIAL WAY	Mr. Henry Cecil	Lambton	3	7	1	Sprague
	ZAIMIS	Mr. Z. G. Michalinos	F. Bullock	3	7	1	
	SQUADRON CASTLE	Mrs. W. P. Ahern	Cowie	4	7	1	
66-1	AXLE-TREE	Mrs. C. Behrens	Elsey	3	7	0	
	RED SQUAW	Mr. R. L. Giasspool	T. E. Leader	4	6	12	
25-1	REWARD	Sir Thomas Dixon	M. Peacock	4	6	11	
100-7	ARTIST'S PRINCE	Maj. R. Glover	Dines	4	6	10	Richardson
50-1	VESINGTON RIVER	Mr. F. W. Dennis	Digby	3	6	7	Lacey

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Municipal Orchestra LYCEUM THEATRE
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1937, at 5.15 p.m.
FIRST SYMPHONY CONCERT
(At Usual Prices)
Conductor: Maestro MARIO PACI
SOLOISTS: A. FOA, Violin; J. ULLSTEIN, 'Cello; P. BERIULIN, Piano
Programme:
BACH Suite
RAHMS 1st Symphony in C.
BEETHOVEN Triple-Concerto
Usual Prices:
Balcony: $2 and $1.50 — Stalls: $1 and 60 cts.
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'til a ravishing dame muscled in on his heart!

Crime Answers a Super-Criminal in a PUNCH-Packed Drama!

RACKETEERS in Exile

GEORGE BANCROFT
EVELYN VENABLE
WYNNE GIBSON
Directed by Eric C. Kenton A Columbia Picture

Commerce and Finance

MONEY & EXCHANGE

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1937

BANK'S SELLING RATES 10.00 A.M.

£1 @ 1/2¼ $16.84
U.S. $100 @ 29⅜ $340.43

BANK'S BUYING RATES 10.00 A.M.

£1 @ 1/2 7/16 .... $16.6233
U.S. $100 @ 29 13/16 .... $335.42

London—demand 1/2 7/16
4 months' sight credits 1/2 15/32
4 months' sight docts 1/2 31/64
6 months' sight credits 1/2½
6 months' sight docts 1/2 17/32
New York—demand .... U.S. $29 13/16
4 months' sight credits 29⅞
4 months' sight docts 30
Paris—4 months' sight docts Fcs. nom.

CLOSING RATES

Sterling ......1/2 7/16 U.S. $29½

Canadian Exchange

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China opening selling rate yesterday:—

Can. $100 @ 29⅜=C.S.$340.43

Netherlands Trading Society

BUYING

Java Guilders C.S.$100 .... 53½
Netherlands Guilders C.S. $100 ... 53⅜

SELLING

Java Guilders C.S. $100 .... 52⅞
Netherlands Guilders C.S. $100 ... 53.00

National City Bank of New York

MARKET SELLING RATES 10 A.M.

U.S. $1=C.S.$3.3970 Stg. £1=C.S.$16.842

MARKET BUYING RATES 10 A.M.

U.S. $1=C.S.$3.3684 Stg. £1=C.S.$16.659

American Express Co., Inc.

BUYING

U.S. $100=C.S.$335.43 £1=C.S.$16.62

SELLING

U.S. $100=C.S.$339.71 £1=C.S.$16.84

Italian Bank for China

It. Lire 5.53=C.S.$1 Swiss F. 1.28=C.S.$1
Tourist Lire 6.14 ....=C.S.$1

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Belgas 1.74¼=C.S.$1 Belgas 29.30=£1

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank

OPENING SELLING RATES

Berlin-H'burg T.T. C.S.$100=Rm. 73.00
C.S. $100=Reg. Mk. 127.00

LOCAL EXCHANGE REPORT

Messrs. Drakeford, Davis & Wilson

INTER BANK CASH DELIVERY

	Highest	Lowest
£	1/2 21/32	1/2 19/32
U.S. G.$	29 13/16	29 11/16
Yen	102⅝	102 3/16

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

SELLING Cash		BUYING October	
£ T.T.	1/2¼	4 m/s. l.c.	1/2 13/32
G.$ T.H.	29½	4 m/s. l.c.	29¾
Fcs. T.T.	885	4 m/s.	920
Rs. T.T.	78¾	7 d/s.	79⅝

BAR SILVER

	Ready	For'd
London pence per std. oz.	20 1/16	19 15/16
N.Y. cents per oz. troy	44¾	—
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	51.01	—

Bombay offtake 20 bars. Market Slightly easier.

London Silver was 1/16 up ready and unchanged forward, being 20 1/16 for spot and 19 15/16 forward. New York was unchanged 44¾ and Bombay was five annas up at 51.01.

It is reported India sold. Bears covered. Speculators bought. Market quiet. After the official fixing the market ruled idle and unchanged.

The Local Exchange Market opened with Sellers for Cash to Merchants at 1/2 5/16 Stg. 29 5/16 U.S.$ and 102¼ for Yen. During the course of the morning, rates showed a slightly easier tendency due to a certain amount of merchant buying, and the best bank sellers at the close were 1/2 9/32 Stg. 29½ U.S.$ and 102 for Yen. Forward rates were just a shade easier with sellers for November at 1/2⅛ for Sterling.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Bombay Rupee T. T. on: Oct. 11.

Japan	77½	London	1/6 7/64
New York	268¼	2 mths	
Shanghai	80¾	„ (sellers)	1/6 7/64
Hongkong	84⅛	„ (buyers)	1/6 3/32

London £ Sterling T. T. on:

New York	495.45	Shanghai	1/2 7/16
Paris	148.93	Bombay	1/6⅛
Berlin	12.33¼	Hongkong	1/3 1/16
Amsterdam	8.96⅛	Singapore	2/4 1/16
Brussels	29.39½	Yokohama	1/2
Madrid	75.00 N	„ (Buying)	1/1 31/32
Milan	94.12	C'Slovakia	141.56
Berne	21.53¼		

New York U.S.$ T. T. on:

Berlin	40.16	Japan	28.88
Spain	6.35	Shanghai	29.65
Holland	55.30	Austria	18.83
Paris	3.33½	C'Slovakia	3.50¼
Brussels	16.86	Hungary	19.75
Italy	5.26¼	Rumania	0.74
S'zerland	23.01½	Yugo Slavia	2.33
Sweden	25.55	Greece	0.90⅞
Norway	24.90	Bulgaria	1.25
Denmark	22.12½	Finland	2.20
Montreal	100 1/16	Poland	18.92
Brazil	8.35		

London	4.95 5/16
London Demand	4.95½
London Bankers' 60 days bills	4.95 5/32
London Commercial 60 days bills	4.95 3/32
Buenos Aires, Paper	30.73
Buenos Aires, Paper Market Rate	30.07
Montreal on London	4.95¼

—Reuter.

FOREIGN MONEY RATES

London: Oct 11.

Fine Bank Bills,	3 months	0 9/16%
Bank Bills,	6 „	0 11/16%
Fine Trade Bills,	3 „	2¼%
Fine Trade Bills,	6 „	2¾%
Call Money		0½%

New York:

Bankers, Acceptances for 1, 2 and 3 months	0½%B
	0 7/16%A
Bankers' Acceptances for 4 months	0 9/16%B
	0½%A

B—Bid.—A—Asked.—Reuter.

MANILA GOLD SHARES

By courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz and S. E. Levy & Co.

(Closing Bids in Pesos)

	Oct. 10 Bid	Oct. 12 Bid
Antamok	.56	.54
Atok	.17	.17
Baguio Gold	.17	.16
Batong Buhay	.0120	.0110
Benguet Consolidated	9.70	9.90
Big Wedge	.12	.12
Coco Grove	.50	.47
Consolidated Mines	.0180	.0170
Demonstration	.40	.38
Ipo	.12	.11
Itogon	.39	.38
Ixl	.56	.54
Ixl	.56	.54
Maasbate	.13	.13
Paracale Gold	.07	.79
Paracale Gumaus	.21	Unq.
San Mauricio	.69	.64
Suyoc	.21	.19
United Paracale	.57	.52
	Quiet	Easier

Monday's turnover: 3,803,525 shares. S. C. & F. Index (closing prices) 82.93. —Reuter.

OFFICIAL INDEXES

By courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Oct.	9	12	Change
S'hai Gen. Stock	43.37	43.37	Unch.
S'hai Rub. Share	259.39	259.39	Unch.
Chi. Govt. Bond	101.61*	Closed	

*August 13, 1937.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Monday's Closing Quotations

New York, Oct. 11.

Stock prices in Wall Street to-day opened easy, with prices steadily declining owing to a lack of support. Sentiment was somewhat chilled by the growing uncertainty over the international political situation, and the market continued to lose ground owing to lack of any stimulating news. Finally, the market closed weak, under the leadership of industrials, with the entire list showing fairly substantial losses. The turnover to-day amounted to 1,750,000 shares.—Reuter.

Dow-Jones Averages

	High	Low	Close	Changes
30 Industrials	143.66	137.71	138.79	—5.14
20 Rails	36.90	35.33	35.40	—1.99
20 Utilities	22.69	21.71	21.80	—0.81
40 Bonds	—	—	96.45	—0.43
11 Com. Index	—	—	56.26	—0.81

	Oct. 9	11
Adams Express	12¾ B	10¾
Allegnany Steel	22	21½
Allis Chalmers	47¼	46
Amer. Can	97	95
Amer. Cyanamid "B"	28	27½
Amer. & For. Power	4¼	4
„ „ $7 cum. pfd.	30½	30
Amer. Locomotive	23⅝	23
Amer. Metals	33	29½
Amer. Radiator	13	12½
Amer. Rolling Mill	26¼	26⅝
Amer. Smelting	62	59¼
Amer. Sugar Ref.	31⅝	31½
Amer. Tel. & Tel.	157½	154½
Amer. Tobacco "B"	74¾	71¾
Amer. Waterworks	12	11½
Anaconda Copper	34⅝	31½
Atchison Topeka & Santa	48¾	45⅜
Atlantic Refining Co.	22⅛	20⅞
Atlas Corp.	11⅞	11½
Auburn Auto	11¼ B	11¾
Baldwin Loco. $7 cum. pfd.	—	—
Baltimore & Ohio	14⅞	12⅞
Barber Co.	18½	16¾
Barnsdall Oil Co.	16	15½
Bethlehem Steel	61⅜	56¼
Boeing Airplane	26⅝	26
Borden Co.	21⅝	21
Briggs Manufacturing Co.	31½	30
Bklyn-Manhattan	14½	13
„ $6 cum. pfd.	43	41¾
Case, J.I.	123	114*
Canadian Pacific Rly.	8⅝	8⅛
Celanese Corp.	26⅛	23⅛
Cerro de Pasco	55¾	54
Chase National Bank	37 B	35¼ B
Cheaspeake Corp.	47 B	47
Chesapeake & Ohio	39⅛	36⅛
Chrysler	85⅞	81⅝
Columbia Gas & Elec.	9¼	8⅞
„ „ 6% "A"	78⅞	76
Commercial Credit	46	46
Commercial Solvents	9⅞	8½
Comm. & Sthrn. (ord.)	1⅞	1⅞
„ „ $6 cum.	42½	40⅛
Consolidated Copper Mines	—	—
Consolidated Edison	28⅜	26¼
Consolidated Oil	11⅛	10⅝
Continental Can	51	49½
Continental Oil	36¼	33⅝
Corn Products	61	59½
Coty	5¼	5
Curtis Wright (Common)	4¼	3⅞
„ „ "A"	14¾	13⅝
Delaware & Hudson	20⅝	19¼
Delaware, Lackawanna	10	9
Deere Co.	97	93¼
Distillers Corp. Seagrams	15⅛	13¾
Douglas Aircraft	39⅜	38⅞
Du Pont de Nemours	135	134½
Eagle Picher Lead	12⅞	11⅝
Elec. Boat Co.	8	7⅜
Electric Bond & Share	10½	10
„ „ $5 pfd.	53	53¼ B
„ „ $6 pfd.	58	58
Electric Power & Light	13⅜	12
„ „ 7% pfd.	50	46
Flintkote	17	16
General Cigar	26½	25⅛
General Electric	42	40
General Foods	32½	32
General Motors	45¾	43¼
General Railway Signal	24⅛ B	23
Glidden	29⅜	29
Godchaux Sugar	32¼ B	32¼ B
Goodrich (B.F.)	23¼	21⅜
„ $5 pfd.	67	67
Goodyear Tire & Rubber	26	23⅞
Great Northern Railway	36¾	33¾
Great Western Sugar	30½ B	30½
Greyhound Corporation	11	10⅞
Hecker Products	8¾	8⅜
Humble Oil	67	65¾
International Nickel	48	44¼
Interstate Department	16	14⅛
Int. Tel. & Tel.	6¾	6⅛
Kennecott Copper	41¾	39
Lambert Co.	16	15⅞
Libby Owens Ford Glass	52¾	47¾
Lockheed Aircraft	8¾	9
Loew's Inc.	67¼	65½
Lorillard	16⅞	17½
McKesson & Robbins Inc.	37¼	36½ B
Martin, Glenn L	18½	17⅝
Missouri Pac.	2 B	1⅞
Monsanto Chemical	93	91⅞
Montgomery Ward	43½	41⅜
Mountain City Copper	7	6⅞
National Bond & Invest.	21 B	20
National City Bank	32⅞ B	31½ B
National Cash Register	23	22
National Dairy Products	17	16⅜
National Distillers	25⅝	24¾
National Power & Light	7¾	7½
National Steel	68⅞	65
National Supply Co.	28⅛	26
New York Central	24	21
Niagara Hudson	9¾	8¾
North American Aviation	7¾	7⅜
North American Co.	19⅛	18⅛
Northern Pacific	17¼	15¼
Pacific Gas & Elec.	27	26
Pacific Lighting	39½	39½
Packard Motors	6½	6
Paramount Picture Inc.	16	15
„ „ 1st pfd.	111½ B	107
Pennsylvania Railroad	25½	23⅝
Phillips Petroleum	46⅜	45⅛
Public Service	36⅝	36⅛
Pure Oil	14⅛	12⅞
Radio Corp. of America	8¾	8
Republic Steel Corp.	21⅜	19⅜
Revere Copper & Brass	19	18⅞
Reynolds Tobacco "B"	46⅜	45½
Schenley Distillers	33½	33
„ „ 5½% pfd.	85½ B	86⅛
Sears Roebuck	71¾	69
Shell Union Oil	18	15¾
Socony Vacuum	17	16⅜
South. Calif. Edison	21½	21¼
Southern Pacific	27¼	24⅜
Southern Railway	16	13¾
„ „ $5 pfd.	25½	22⅞
Standard Brands	10⅛	10
Standard Gas	5⅛	4¼
„ „ $7 pfd.	26¾	25
Standard Oil of New	53½	51¾
Sterling Products	59¼	58
Studebaker	8½	8
Swift International	28	27
Technicolor	23½	22⅜
Texas Corporation	46⅝	44¾
Texas Gulf Sulphur	31⅜	30½
Tide Wated Associated	16	15
Timken-Detroit	16	15¾
Transamerica	13¼	13¼
Twentieth-Century-Fox	28	26¼
„ „ pfd.	34 B	33 B
Union Carbide & Carbon	85	84
Union Pacific	98½	97
United Aircraft (new)	22¼	22¼
United Air Lines Transport	10⅜	10
United Corporation	3⅝	3½
„ „ $3 cum. pfd.	32½	32
United Gas Corporation	5½	5
United Gas Improvement	11	11
United Light & Power	3⅝	3⅜
U. S. Industrial Alcohol	23⅜	20¾
U. S. Rubber	34¾	32⅞
„ „ 8%	68	66
U. S. Smelting, Refining	71	69½
U. S. Steel	71	66
Vanadium	20⅛	18½
Warner Bros. Pictures	9½	8⅞
Westinghouse Airbrakes	26½ B	26½
Westinghouse Elec.	110	107
Woodward Iron	17½ B	16¼ B
Youngstown Sheet & Tube	50½	47
BONDS		
Amer. & For. Power	67	66½
Anglo-Chilean Nitrate	32 B	31
Brazil (U.S. of)	30¼ B	29¼
Cities Service Power	53⅜	51¼
Int. Tel. & Tel. 5s	61	60⅝
New England Gas & Elec.	62¼ B	62
Peru 6s 1961	12½ B	10½
Rio Grande de Sul	19¾ B	19½
Standard Gas & Elec.	58¼ B	59¾
Chic. Mil. Stp.	13⅞	12⅝
Int. Tel. & Tel. 4½s	84¼ B	84¼

A—Asked. B—Bid *—Ex. Dividend.—Reuter.

RECOVERY OF FRANC TERMED REMARKABLE

London, Oct. 12.

The recovery of the Franc towards the end of last week was termed 'remarkable' by the financial news in an article yesterday.

The journal attributed this recovery to two factors: first, the ratification of the loan of Swiss Frs. 200,000,000 for French railways, thereby strengthening the technical position of the Equalization Fund, and secondly to the lull in labour disturbances and the less intransigeant attitude of the union heads.

The Financial News does not believe that adverse, political news will affect the Franc as soon as industrial improvement has been achieved.—Havas.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Monday's Closing Quotations

London, Oct. 11.

All sections on the stock exchange to-day were weak, including British gilt-edged securities, and considerable losses were recorded owing to a fair amount of forced selling on local and Amsterdam account, together with dealers taking the severe precautionary measure of marking down prices in view of the uncertainty of the international political outlook.—Reuter.

By courtesy Swan, Culbertson & Fritz and Benjamin & Potts through Reuter

	Oct. 8	11
War Loan 3½% (Red.)	101 3/16	101⅛
JAPANESE BONDS		
Japan 5% Stg. Loan, 1907	52½	50
Japan 6% Stg. Loan, 1924	61½	60
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL		
Allied Ironfounders	25/4½	25/4½
Armstrong, Stevens	10/4½	10/4½
Assoc. & Elec. Indus.	45/1½	44/9
Austin Motors, ord.	37/6	37/6
Bristol Aeroplane, ord.	46/-	43/9
British-American Tob.	108/1½	103/9
Cable & W., New form,	70¾	69
Cammell Laird, ord.	12/1½	11/9
Courtaulds	50/4½	49/9
Distillers	106/9	101/3
Dunlop Rubber	32/6	32/-
General Elec. (Eng.)	79/4½	78/-
Guinnes (A) Son & Co.	124/9	121/3
Hawker Siddeley Aircraft	25/7½	23/-
Imp. Chem. Indus.	36/9	36/-
Imp. Tobacco	146/3	143/1½
Leyland Motors	85/7½	82/6
Marks & Spencer "A" ord.	60/4½	57/6
O.K. Bazaars	32/6	31/3
Pressed Steel, com.	20/3	19/9
Rolls-Royce	92/6	90/-
Smethwick Drop Forgings	20/-	19/6
Tate & Lyle	82/-	80/9
Turner & Newall	83/9	78/9
United Steel	29/9	29/-
Vickers, ord.	27/-	25/7½
Woolworths	63/9	62/3
MISCELLANEOUS		
Anglo Dutch	31/3	30/6
Rubber Pltn. Invests.	30/6	29/3
MINES		
Burma Corp.	16/1½	15/9
Commonwealth Min.	3/9	3/9
Exploration Co.	2/3	2/3
Marsman Invests.	23/1½	21/3
Randfontein Ests.	46/10½	45/7½
Sub-Nigel	205/-	200/-
Tanami Gold Min.	7½d.	7½d.
OILS		
Anglo Iranian	80/7½	75/-
Burmah	118/1½	112/6
Mexican Eagle	14/1½	13/3
Shell & Trans. & Trad.	98/9	93/9

Benjamin & Potts, S. E. Levy & Co. Swan, Culbertson & Fritz and White, White & Co. through Reuter

CHINESE EXTERNAL LOANS, ETC.		
5½% Gold Loan of 1989	90½	89½
5½% Anglo-French Loan,	91½	91½
5% Crisp Loan, 1912	61½	61
5% Reorg. Loan, 1913	65½	64
5% Gold Bonds, 1925-47	80	79½
5% Shanghai-Nanking Rly.	38½	38
5% Tientsin-Pukow Brit.	31	30
5% „ „ Ger	31	30
5% Tientsin-Pukow Brit.	31	30
5% „ „ Ger	31	30
5% Honan Rly.	43	45
5% Hukuang Rly.	36	34
5% „ „ (Ger. Is.)	34	30
5% Lung Tsing U. Hai	21½	20½
5% Canton-Kowloon Rly.	26½	26
8% Stg. Notes 1925	22½	20½
Un. Insurance Soc.	34	34
Shai. Waterworks "A"	26	25
Shai. Elec. Construction	40/-	40/-
Chinese Eng. & Min.	15/-	14/-
H'kong & S'hai Bank	95½	95½
Chartd. Bank of I.A. & C.	13¼	13¼
Chosen Corp.	12/-	12/-
Peking Syndicate	5/-	5/-
Gula Kalumpong Rubber	31/3	31/3

U.S. COMMODITIES

Monday's Closing Quotations

New York, Oct. 11.

The cotton market opened steady with favourable cables being partly offset by liquidation. Traders, however, were inclined to keep to the side-lines. After an initial period of seeming inactivity, the market gradually advanced on Wall Street and Liverpool buying, and finally closed steady and fairly active, with quotations ranging from 3 to 8 points up.

The rubber market early declined on moderate liquidation and commission house selling, but later prices further eased on profit-taking and renewed liquidation, largely influenced by the weakness of securities. At the last call-over, losses of 17 to 20 points were recorded.

Wheat prices in Chicago early advanced on some new buying and shorts covering, but later declined on liquidation, Eastern selling and a weak stock market. At the final bell, losses of 3⅜ to 3⅞ cents were registered.

Under the influence of favourable London advices the sugar market opened higher, but reacted later on foreign selling and realising. Closing quotations were from unchanged to half-a-point up.

After ruling steady on dealer buying, the silk market eased on liquidation and the lapse of the stock market. At the close, quotations were half-a-cent up.—Reuter.

New York Cotton			New York Rubber		
Oct.	8.18-19	+03	Dec.	16.66-67	—18
Dec.	7.96-97	+04	Mar.	16.79-80	—19
Jan.	7.84-84	+03	May	16.84-84	—20
Mar.	7.83-85	+08	July	16.92-94	—17
May	7.87-88	+07		B/A	
July	7.92-92	+07			

New York Sugar No. 4			New York Silk		
Mar.	1.14-14½ B/A	+1½	Dec.	1.55-56 B/A	—½
Sept.	1.20-21 B/A	unc.			

Chicago Wheat			Chicago Corn		
Dec.	96½-96¾	—3⅞	Dec.	57¼-57⅛	—1¾
May	97¾-98	—3⅜	May	58½-58⅜	—1¾

Winnipeg Wheat & Montreal Silver Markets Closed.—Reuter.

BRITISH RUBBER STOCKS HIGHER

London, Oct. 11.

Stocks of rubber in Great Britain on October 9 were estimated at 50,539 tons, showing an increase of 750 tons over the previous week. The stock of rubber in London on October 9 totalled 29,324 tons, showing an increase of 855 tons, while the stock at Liverpool was listed at 21,215 tons, representing a decrease of 105 tons.

British rubber deliveries during the week ended October 9 totalled 1,447 tons, compared with 1,606 tons during the previous week. Deliveries in London during this period totalled 931 tons, compared with 1,232 tons during the previous week—a decrease of 301 tons. Liverpool deliveries, with a total of 516 tons, revealed an increase of 142 tons over the previous week.—Reuter.

MEETING OF B.I.S. BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION

Basle, Oct. 11.

The board of administration of the Bank for International Settlements met again to-day for its monthly conference after an interval of three months. Reichsbank President Dr. Hjalmar Schacht attended the meeting, accompanied by Reichsbank Councillor Dr. Huelse and two other German delegates, Baron von Schroeder and Director Reusch.—Trans-Ocean.

BRITISH COMMODITIES

Monday's Closing Quotations

London, Oct. 11.

Among commodities, cotton ruled firmer under the influence of better overseas markets, while tin eased owing to the absence of support and in sympathy with the Stock Exchange. —Reuter.

London Rubber: Spot buyers 8, unc; sellers 8 1/16 unc; Nov. del. buyers 8 1/16 unc; sellers 8⅛ unc.
London Sugar (Buyers) Dec. 6/6¼ +½; Mar. 6/6¾ +½; May 8/7¼ +½.
Liverpool Wheat: Dec. 8/6, —1; Mar. 8/2½ —½; May 8/2⅜ —½.
Liverpool Cotton: American Futures. Oct. 4.45 +½; Dec. 4.51 +12; Jan. 4.53 +12; Mar. 4.57 +12. Egyptian Futures (Giza F. G. F. No. 7), Oct. 5.84 +31; Jan. 6.32 +27; Mar. 6.45 +27; May 6.57 +27.
London Metals: Copper, Stan. Cash sellers £46⅝ —1/16; 3 mths sellers £46 13/16 —⅛. Electrolytic buyers £53, +1; sellers £54 unc. Tin, Stan. Cash sellers £235, —3¼; 3 mths sellers £234, —2¾. Lead, Foreign, official price sellers £18⅜ +⅜; 3 mths sellers £18½ +⅜. Spelter, Ordinary, official price sellers £18 5/16 +5/16; 3 mths del. sellers £18⅜ +⅛.—Reuter.

MENTOUKOU MINES SALES FOR SEPTEMBER

Messrs George McBain have received information from the Mentoukou Mines that, owing to heavy rains, production has been temporarily suspended, and that sales for the month of September amounted to 16,670 tons.

PARIS BOURSE

Paris, Oct. 12.

General weakness characterized yesterday's market on the Paris Bourse. The decline was attributed to heavy foreign selling, with London, Amsterdam and Brussels the heaviest liquidators. Rentes, however, remained steady, while the majority of French issues opened firm, but weakened considerably during the latter part of the session.—Havas.

REICHSMARK QUOTATIONS

Berlin, Oct. 11.

The following were to-day's Reichsmark quotations. New York 40.165, Paris 1218, Amsterdam 72.64, London 12.335.

Paris quoted sterling at 149.25 to 149.375 and the U.S. dollar at 30.13 to 30.15.—Trans-Ocean.

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT BONDS

Osaka, Oct. 12.

Kogo 5% Y.101.60
3rd Series, 5% (Red. 1965-88) 101.70
—Reuter.

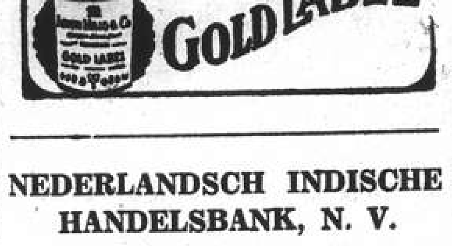
SILVER QUOTATIONS

London, Oct. 12.

Slightly lower prices for silver were fixed in London to-day, with quotations being:—

	Oct. 11	Oct. 12
London spot	20 1/16d.	19 15/16d.
„ forward	19 15/16d.	19⅞d.
London/New York:		
One pound	U.S.$4.95⅝	$4.95⅝
One U.S. dollar	48.411d.	48.411d.

—Reuter.



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CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong and Amoy.

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C. G. RIEM, *Manager*
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Issued and fully-paid-up $20,000,000
Hongkong Currency
Reserve Fund $10,000,000
Sterling Reserve Fund £6,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000

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with which is affiliated
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UNDIVIDED PROFIT 425,000

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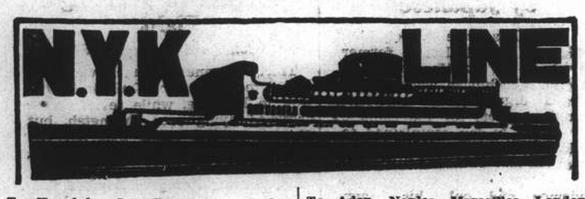

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TAIYO MARU	Nov. 20
TATSUTA MARU	Dec. 14

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HIKAWA MARU	Oct. 23

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NAGARA MARU	Oct. 28
NOJIMA MARU	Nov. 26

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HEIYO MARU	Oct. 22

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SHANGHAI MARU	Oct. 22
NAGASAKI MARU	Oct. 27

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*TERUKUNI MARU	Nov. 5
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3 Nov.—MENESTHEUS‡ from Hong Kong	16 Nov.—AENEAS† from Hong Kong	28 Nov.—AGAMEMNON
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LIVERPOOL SAILINGS

10 Nov.—ATREUS	19 Dec.—BELLEROPHON
Havre, Liverpool, Bromborough, Glasgow	Havre, Liverpool, Bromborough

*Cargo steamer with limited Passenger Accommodation. † "A" Class Passenger vessel ‡ Motor vessel with limited recently modernised Passenger Accommodation.

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Outward cargo for Shanghai from New York. 'Phemius' Probably discharges most of her cargo at Manila.
Outward cargo for Shanghai from Pacific Coast. 'Ixion' Discharged her cargo at Kobe."

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M.V. "VICTORIA"

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on or about October 18

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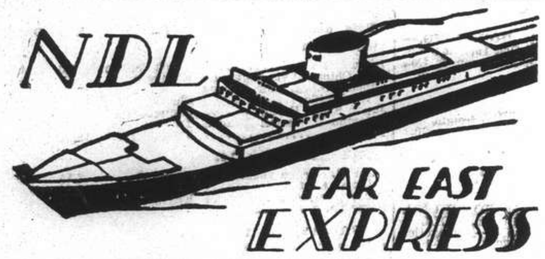

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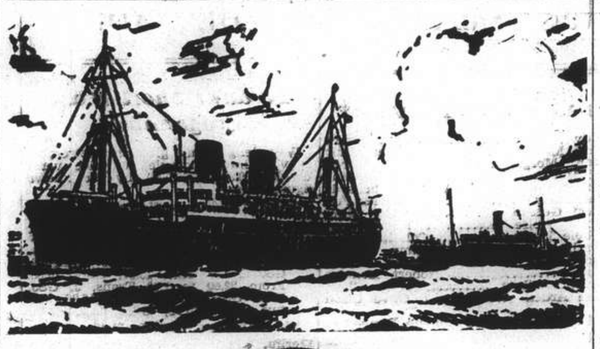

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NELLORE	H. C. G. Strafford		Oct. 30	Nov. 18
TANDA	E. Pilcher	Nov. 9	Dec. 3	Dec. 22
NANKIN	T. J. Mills	Dec. 10	Jan. 1	Jan. 20

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ss. Shanghai Maru	Oct. 13	Oct. 16	ss. Pres. Jefferson	Oct. 18	Oct. 30
uss Chaumont	Oct. 19	Oct. 27	ss. Pres. Hoover	Oct. 28	Nov. 10
ss. Shanghai Maru	Oct. 22	Oct. 25	ss. Pres. McKinley	Oct. 28	Nov. 10
ss. Nagasaki Maru	Nov. 4	Nov. 7	ss. Pres. Grant	Nov. 11	Nov. 24

HONGKONG

	Leave Shanghai	Arrive Hongkong		Leave Hongkong	Arrive U.S.
ss. Andre Lebon	Oct. 16	Oct. 19	ss. Pres. Hoover	Oct. 24	Nov. 10
ss. Victoria	Oct. 18	Oct. 20	ss. Pres. McKinley	Oct. 23	Nov. 10
ss. Tjisaroea	Oct. 27	Oct. 31	ss. Pres. Grant	Nov. 6	Nov. 24
ss. Conte Verde	Nov. 4	Nov. 6	ss. Pres. Coolidge	Nov. 13	Dec. 1

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ss. OLDENBURG	Oct. 15	Marseilles, A'werp, R'dam, H'burg
mv. RHEINLAND	Oct. 28	Marseilles, Rotterdam, Hamburg

OUTWARD VESSELS LATEST MOVEMENTS:

mv. LEVERKUSEN	Left Singapore	Sept. 30
ss. WILLESDEN	In Singapore	Oct. 2
mv. BURGENLAND	Passed Suez	Sept. 21
ss. PREUSSEN	Passed Suez	Sept. 30

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PERSONAL

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J. J. Please give address, telephone number, Box 1189, N.C.D.N. -2841

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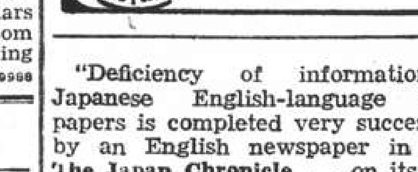

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MUSIC AND SCREEN

"DANCE CHARLIE DANCE"

Andy Tucker	Stuart Erwin
Mary Mathews	Jean Muir
Fanny Morgan	Glenda Farrell
Alf Morgan	Allen Jenkins
Gordon Fox	Addison Richards
MacArthur	Charles Foy
Alvin Gussett	Chester Clute
Jennie Wolfe	Mary Treen
Bobbie Benson	Collette Lyons
Charlie	Tommy Wonder
Ted Parks	Frank Faylen
Tim	Robert Homans
Richard Milton	Harvey Clark
Jane Arden	Olive Olson

Although "Dance Charlie Dance" is not what usually is styled a big-name picture, the giggling and chuckling crowds which left the Cathay Theatre at three shows yesterday are ample proof that the film tickled Shanghai's risibilities—the theatre should enjoy excellent box-office returns for the short run. Honours go to Mr. Stuart Erwin and Miss Glenda Farrell, with Mr. Allen Jenkins a close third. Mr. Erwin as the "hick from the sticks" truly delineates the country bumpkin, who has come to the big city to invest in the theatrical business and then when success virtually bounces off his shoulders, his transformation into a big-time producer marks him as an actor of no small consequence. Miss Farrell is her vituperative self, enjoyable as ever as she voices smart dialogue to the discomfiture of her victims. Of Mr. Jenkins, it may be said that he at times overplays his part in which he attempts to sell the gold-brick show to the boy from the country. In this he is ably supported by Mr. Charles Foy. Miss Jean Muir is not called upon to display great histrionic ability in this comedy; instead she is a demure secretary, who affords the romantic interest.

"Westward Whoa," a Looney Tunes cartoon, is the most entertaining of three interesting shorts.—F.L.T.

"EUGENE ONEGIN"

Larina	T. Sinkevich
Tatiana	S. Zorich
Olga	M. Krylova
Filipievna	V. Eltzova
Eugene Onegin	G. Koudinoff
Prince Gremin	V. Shushlin
Lensky	P. Markoff
Capitain	***
Zaretsky	S. Michailoff
Triquet	A. Hovans

A smaller, but equally appreciative audience, attended the Russian Grand Opera's presentation of "Eugene Onegin" last night in the Shanghai Opera House (Canidrome Ballroom), that graced the company's bow in "Faust" last week. This, the most popular of Tschaikowsky's opera's—it will be recalled that Pushkin first wrote the libretto, after which the score was composed—found many of the principals thoroughly at home, particularly Mr. Shushlin and Mmes T. Sinkevich and V. Eltzova. Mr. Shushlin at all times is delightful and last evening proved no exception and his duet with Miss Zorich was roundly applauded. Among the others who found favour were Mme. Krylova and Messrs. Markoff, Michailoff and Hovans. It will be noted that several former members of the Russian Light Opera are now with this organization and perhaps their admirers will have difficulty in deciding which is their proper metier.

The ballet showed the careful training, for which N. Sokolsky is noted, while Maestro A. Sloutsky has rounded his musicians into a capable unit.—I.P.R.

THE RADIO

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Wave-lengths are given in metres; to convert into kilocycles or vice versa divide 299,820 (300,000) by the known figure thus:—

299,820 (300,000) ÷ 21.45 metres=13,931 k/cs.

Daventry, England:—From 15.00 to 17.15 Trans. 1, GSG, 16.86; GSD, 25.53; GSB, 31.55, 18.45 to 21.55 Trans. 2, GSJ, 13.93; GSH, 13.97; GSG, 16.86. From 22.00 to 1.00 Trans. 3, GSJ, 13.93 GSH, 13.97; GSG, 16.86 (on two transmitters) GSF, 19.82.

Via Hongkong:—ZBW3, 31.49.

Berlin, Germany:—From 19.00 to 24.00 DJA, 31.38; DJB, 19.74; DJE, 16.89; DJN, 31.45; DJQ, 19.63.

Rome, Italy:—From 19.43 to 21.20, and 22.00 to 23.30, 2RO, 25.4.

Victoria, Australia:—From 10.45 to 21.30. VK3LR, 31.34.

Paris, France:—From 17.00 to 18.00 TPA3, 25.24; from 19.00 to 00.05, TPA2, 19.68; from 00.15 to 7.00. TPA3, 25.24; from 7.15 to 14.00. TPA4, 25.60.

Manila, P.I.:—From 6.30 to 9.00 and 19.00 to 23.00, KZRM, 25.38; 31.35; Sundays, 18.00 to 24.00.

Tokyo, Japan:—From 21.00 to 22.00, JZJ, 25.42, JZK, 19.79.

15.00 Music & Sketches (D), News (P)
15.25 "World Affairs" (D)
15.40 Beethoven symphonies, 1 (D)
16.10 Chopin's piano solos (D)
16.20 News (D)
16.40 "Green Fields & Pavements" (D)
16.55 Two pianos (D)
17.00 News in French (P)
17.30 News (P)
17.40 News in Italian (P)
18.45 Beethoven's sonatas, 3 (D)
19.00 Concert (B), (P)
19.15 Cinema orchestra (D)
19.43 Varied, till 21.20 (R)
19.45 Music and sketches (D)
20.00 News (P), (B)
20.10 Scala's Accordeon Band (D)
20.15 Concert (B), (P)
21.00 "World Affairs" (D), News in German (B)
21.15 Paul Robeson (D)
21.30 News (D), in French (P)
22.00 News (B), Varied, till 23.30 (R)
22.15 Cov. Hippo. Orches. (D)
22.30 Concert (P), (B)
23.00 "Music Hall" (D)
24.00 News (D)
00.20 For India: "Matters of Moment" (D)
00.35 "Swift Serenade" (D)

SEVERAL WOUNDED IN SETTLEMENT

Shrapnel Casualties Near Ichang Road Station

Several cases of shrapnel wounds were reported in the Settlement yesterday during bombing by Japanese planes in the vicinity of the Central Mint. One Chinese woman was killed near the Ichang Road Fire Station by flying shrapnel, and four other cases of slight wounds were dealt with by the Fire Brigade ambulance from Central Station. All were but slight wounds. The first call was received at 3.55, when a Chinese was picked up just outside the Ichang Road Station, and subsequent calls were received at 4.11, 4.18, and 4.55. The wounded persons were taken to the Paulun, Chinese Red Cross, St. Elizabeth's and Red Cross Hospitals.

TEA AT WHITE HOUSE FOR DUCE'S SON

Washington, Oct. 12.

President Roosevelt yesterday gave a tea in honour of Signor Vittorio Mussolini, son of the Italian premier. Among those attending were the Italian Ambassador to Washington, Signor Fulvio Suvich and the Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Sumner Welles.—Havas.

U.S. Volunteer Stabbed by Japanese

Los Angeles, Oct. 12.

General Russell Hearn, former adviser to the late Marshal Chang Tso-lin, Manchurian warlord, and alleged organizer of American volunteer pilots for the Chinese Air Force, to-day complained to police here that an unidentified Japanese had knifed him, inflicting a three-inch cut in his abdomen and only his heavy trousers prevented a serious wound. His assailant, he said, escaped in a car after the attack. Gen. Hearn said he was still recruiting volunteers for the China Air Force.—United Press.

Bitter Resistance Holding Japanese Back

(Continued from page 5)

fu. The battle was preceded by intense bombardment from Japanese heavy artillery. Chinese defenders along this line, the spokesman admitted, suffered somewhat heavy casualties, but the position was successfully held and anxious moments were definitely over with the arrival of reinforcements.

Attempted Landing

Japanese failure in their attempt to land more troops at three points north-west of Liuho on Monday night was reported by the spokesman. The Chinese there, he said, were keeping a vigilant watch.

Recounting the Japanese attempt, the spokesman said, twenty warships and seventeen transports arrived off the coast during the day. The former immediately began to bombard the coast from Machiaokow, north-west of Liuhokow, to Yanglinkow, Chiyiakow and Lupangkow, the last named place being about twelve miles northwest of Liuho.

According to the spokesman, the bombardment continued well into the night hours, when the Japanese infantry began their "fatal" landing. Chinese troops, who had orders to wait calmly, withheld their fire until the Japanese were near. The burst of rifle and machine-gun fire, which took the Japanese by surprise, wrought havoc among their ranks. Utter confusion followed, and this greatly increased the casualties of the landing parties, the spokesman said. At some points the Japanese soldiers were caught by machine-gun fire while they were wading knee-deep in water. The enemy was forced to beat a hasty retreat.

According to latest reports, the spokesman said, Japanese warships had again appeared off the coast and resumed bombarding the Chinese positions before noon yesterday.

Japanese Bombers Busy

Chinese batteries at Pootung, the spokesman said, shelled several Japanese transports which had arrived during the day and moored along the Yangtszepoo foreshore to discharge war supplies. The Jukong Wharf dump was hit by several Chinese shells, he said. Guns of the Japanese warships later replied but failed to find the Chinese gun emplacements. The duel continued throughout the night.

Japanese aeroplanes were busy throughout the day, first bombing Pootung and then all roads leading to Dazang, the spokesman reported. It would appear that the whole area in the sky was divided into zones, and squadrons of three planes were assigned to bomb a particular zone thoroughly, the spokesman said. When a squadron had exhausted its supply of bombs, a new squadron would appear to take its place. In this way the bombing was kept up from morning till late in the afternoon. Although the flying was lower than previously, few hits of military value were registered, he said.

Tokyo Satisfied

Tokyo, Oct. 12.

Following a meeting of the Cabinet, General Gen Sugiyama, War Minister, this morning was granted an audience by Emperor Hirohito.

General Sugiyama informed his colleagues that the situation in Shanghai is developing in favour of Japan, and the Chinese troops are being gradually pushed back along the entire front.—Domei.

REFUGEE WORK

The daily report for October 11 follows:—

Camps under inspection by Public Health Department	122
Refugees therein	54,928
Refugees vaccinated	1,124
Refugees inoculated	123

Nanking Brings Down Raiders in Thrilling Fight

(Continued from page 5)

Thirty Japanese 'planes were reported to have passed Quinsan on the way to Nanking, while seven were observed flying over Kwangteh, but Chinese reports claim that only 24 came within the Nanking area to-day.—Reuter.

Kashing Refugees Bombed

A large number of Chinese refugees were blasted to death and mutilated at about 9 a.m. yesterday when three Japanese bombers unloaded several explosives on the No. 3 refugee camp in Kashing, mid-way town on the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway, reports Central News, the Chinese news agency.

Wusih and Soochow on the Nanking-Shanghai Railway were also included in the itinerary of the Japanese planes yesterday morning. They dropped numerous missiles on the densely populated sections of the two towns.

In the Shanghai area, six enemy machines incessantly laid "eggs" on Pootung early in the morning and directed the warships on the Whangpoo in their shelling. Five of the Japanese machines, says the Chinese report, circled over north of the International Settlement shortly before noon, attracting heavy anti-aircraft firing from the Chinese defenders.

Japanese Statement

Despite bad weather, Japanese naval 'planes on Monday staged a series of raids on Chinese military establishments and railways in Kiangsu, Kiangsi, Chekiang and Kwangtung Provinces, the headquarters of the Third Fleet announced yesterday morning. Pakonghow, an important station on the Canton-Hankow Railway north-west of Canton, and the neighbouring area were visited by a squadron of 'planes at 11 a.m. Other 'planes were meanwhile bombing stations, bridges and railway tracks at Yushan, Kiangsi, and Chinhua, Chekiang, on the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway. Nanchang and Soochow were two other important Chinese cities to experience a new raid, while Chinese military positions in Kating and Taitsang were also bombed.

Still closer to Shanghai, Japanese 'planes bombed the buildings of a Chinese electrical appliance works, across the Whangpoo River from the Kiangnan Dockyards as Chinese soldiers were reported to be taking refuge in the plant.

Hangchow Raid

Hangchow, Oct. 12.

The West Lake early yesterday afternoon received three Japanese aerial bombs which caused three big splashes in quick succession and wounded one angler patiently waiting for a "bite." Three Japanese planes took part in this spectacular raid, their bombs being intended for the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway Administration building not far way from the lake.—Central News.

Hopei, Honan Raids

Chengchow, Oct. 12.

Eight Japanese planes raided Shunteh in southern Honan yesterday. Eight bombs were dropped, causing slight damage to the railway station. Japanese planes also bombed Anyang in northern Honan and Kaoyi in northern Hopei during the past few days with considerable damage to the railway stations and tracks.—Central News.

Canton-Hankow Railway Bombed

Hongkong, Oct. 12.

Ignoring fire from anti-aircraft batteries, Japanese naval 'planes at 7.30 o'clock this morning flew northward over Canton and dropped bombs at several points on the Canton-Hankow Railway.—Domei.

Nanchang Raid

Tokyo, Oct. 12.

Direct hits were scored by Japanese airmen on the airdrome, hangars, barracks, the railway station and a munitions dump in Nanchang during yesterday's raid, a spokesman of the Admiralty claimed to-day. Several fires were observed raging in the city, the spokesman added. No damage was caused to the planes by anti-aircraft fire.—Domei.

GERMAN WAR MINISTER VISITS AZORES

Lisbon, Oct. 12.

Marshal Werner von Blomberg, Reich Defence Minister, left Madeira for Punta Delgada, in the Azores. Both these groups of islands are Portuguese possessions. Marshal von Blomberg is travelling incognito and is on holiday.—Havas.

Weather, Time and Tide

Wednesday, October 13, 1937 (10th day of 9th moon)	SICCAWEI October 11 16.00	21.00	October 12 4.00	9.00	GUTZLAFF 9.00	14.00
Barometer inches	29.93	30.02	30.09	30.17	—	—
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	—0.07	—0.02	+0.11	+0.17	—	—
at 32 F. (,, ,, 12 hrs.)	—0.05	+0.02	+0.16	+0.15	—	—
Wind (direction)	W	WNW	N	N	—	—
,, (miles per hour)	10.6	14.3	13.1	8.7	—	—
Temperature (Fahr.)	81.°9	72.°5	63.°0	68.°0	—	—
Humidity %	82	95	99	81	—	—
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	2	10	10	10	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	0.00	0.05	—	—	—

Siccawei Abridged Report October 11	Mean 1937	24 hours variation	Previous average same period (64 years)
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	29.98	—0.04	30.13
Temp. Min. 65.°8 Max. 84.°9	75.°4	+6.°8	64.°6
Total rainfall January 1 to midnight before last (inches)	32.95	0.04	39.49

Date	13/10	14/10	15/10	16/10	17/10	18/10	19/10	20/10	21/10
Sun rises at Shanghai	5.55	5.55	5.56	5.56	5.57	5.58	5.59	6.00	6.00
Sun sets at Shanghai	17.26	17.25	17.23	17.22	17.21	17.20	17.19	17.18	17.17
Moon rises at Shanghai	13.14	13.50	14.25	15.00	15.36	16.13	16.53	17.38	18.29
Moon sets at Shanghai	0.00	0.16	1.13	2.12	3.13	4.17	5.52	6.30	7.40
Flood makes Shanghai	16.15	17.35	18.51	19.59	20.45	21.25	9.52	10.28	11.45
Ebb. makes Shanghai	9.09	16.45	13.05	13.50	14.24	15.02	15.40	16.15	16.50
H.W. at Woosung Bar	5.09	6.25	8.02	9.22	10.19	11.00	11.36	0.12	0.49

Vessels Leaving

YANGTZE RIVER

PINGWO Oct. 15. Sails for TUNGCHOW on Friday, the 15th inst. at 9 a.m. from Peking Road Jetty. Limited quantity of cargo accepted to Lower River Ports. Passage rate 1st Saloon $15 single, $25 return. For freight or passage, apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 15-10

WUSUEH Oct. 17. TUNGCHOW.—From French Bund on Sunday, 17th at 8 a.m. Through Bs/L to Chinkiang, Nanking, Wuhu, Kiukiang and Hankow. For freight apply Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020, (French Bund). 17-10

NORTH CHINA COAST

FAUSANG Oct. 14. TSINGTAO, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—Sails from Peking Road Jetty on Thursday, Oct. 14th at noon. For freight and passage apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 14-10

TAIYUAN Oct. 14. TSINGTAO, CHEFOO and WEIHAIWEI.—From French Bund on Thursday, 14th at 6 a.m. For freight and passage apply Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 13-10

FOOSHING Oct. 15. TSINGTAO, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—Sails from C. M. Kin Lee Yuen Wharf on Friday, Oct. 15th at noon. For freight and passage apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 15-10

LEESANG Oct. 19. TSINGTAO, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—Sails on Tuesday, Oct. 19th at noon. For freight and passage apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 19-10

SOUTH CHINA COAST

KAYING Oct. 14. AMOY, HONGKONG and HAIPHONG.—From French Bund on Thursday, 14th at noon. For freight and passage apply Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 14-10

CHAKSANG Oct. 15. SWATOW and HONGKONG.—Sails from Hunts Wharf on Friday, Oct. 15th at noon. For freight and passage apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 15-10

HSIN PEKING Oct. 15. NINGPO.—From French Bund on Friday, 15th at 3 p.m. For freight and passage apply Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 15-10

TSINAN Oct. 16. FOOCHOW and HONGKONG.—From French Bund on Saturday, 16th at noon. For freight and passage apply Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 16-10

Vessels Leaving

SOUTH CHINA COAST

KWAISANG Oct. 19. SWATOW and HONGKONG.—Sails on Tuesday, Oct. 19th at noon. For freight and passage apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 19-10

TINGSANG Oct. 19. HONGKONG.—Sails on Tuesday, Oct. 19th at noon. For freight and passage apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 19-10

STRAITS AND EUROPE

ANDRE LEBON Oct. 16. MARSEILLES via HONGKONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUEZ and PORT SAID.—Messageries Maritimes, 9 Avenue Edward VII. Tel. 82034. 16-10

AMERICA

TALTHYBIUS Oct. 19. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER and SEATTLE via DAIREN and JAPAN PORTS.—Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020. 19-10

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Note:—Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is requested in order to make connection with the below mentioned closing times at Yu Yuen Road.

Date and Destination	Per	Reg.	Ord.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 13.			
River Ports	Truck Service	12.30	13.00
Indo-China (Z) via Haiphong	Kaying A	—	—
Canada U.S.A. and Europe via Pacific	Shanghai Maru	16.00	18.00
Japan Korea Formosa	Shanghai Maru	17.30	18.00
Tsingtao Weihaiwei Chefoo..	Taiyuan	17.30	18.00
Ningpo	Truck Service	18.30	19.00
THURSDAY, Oct. 14.			
U.S.S.R. Eurppe via Siberia.	Fausang	7.15	8.30
Tsingtao Chefoo Tientsin ...	Fausang	8.30	9.00
Amoy Hongkong Yunnan ..	Kaying	8.30	9.00
River Ports	Truck Service	12.30	13.00
FRIDAY, Oct. 15.			
U.S.S.R. Europe via Siberia.	Fooshing X	7.15	8.30
Tsingtao Chefoo Tientsin ..	Fooshing X	8.30	9.00
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	10.00	10.30
River Ports	Truck Service	12.30	13.00
Aust. N.Z. S.S. India Suez (Y) Europe (Y)	Andre Lebon B	14.30	15.30
Hongkong and Canton	Andre Lebon	15.50	15.30
Ningpo	Truck Service	18.30	19.00

REMARKS:—**For Europe** Via Siberia per available steamer to Tientsin for transmission.
For Europe: Via Suez and via Pacific per available steamer.
Next air mails will be closed as follows:—
China-Hanoi-Marseilles Air Mail Service per available steamer to Hongkong for transmission via Canton.
Imperial Airways and Qantas Airways Services (Hongkong-Penang-London and Hongkong-Penang-Singapore-Australia) per available steamer to Hongkong.
Hongkong-San Francisco Air Mail Service per available steamer to Hongkong.
Neth. (K.L.M.) Air Mail Service (Bandoeng-Amsterdam) per available steamer to Singapore.
Saigon-Marseilles Air Mail Service per available steamer to Saigon.
Regular train mail services:—
Light mails for or via N.S.R., T.P.R., Lunghai, Kiaotsi and Pinghang Lines close at 13.00 daily.
Light mails for or via ports along S.H.N.R. for the time being close daily at 19.00 by truck to Kashing for further transmission by train.
Light mails for or via Minhow and Yungkia close daily at 19.00 by truck and train.
Domestic air mails services:—
For or via C.N.A.C. planes on Nanking-Kiukiang-Hankow-Chungking-Chengtu Lines close at 13.00 daily by truck and train to Nanking for further transmission.
For or via Eurasia Aviation Corporation planes on (1) Sian-Hongkong Line, (2) Sian-Kunming Line, (3)Sian-Kweisui Line and (4) Sian-Kaolan Line close daily at 13.00 by truck and train to Nanking for further transmission.
A Parcel mail (for Indo-China) closes at 16.30 on 13th.
B Parcel mail for France and other countries closes at 12.00 on 15th.
X Provisional time—subject to alterations.
Y Superscribed correspondence.
Z Parcels only.